

FBIS**DAILY REPORT**
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ARMY SECRETARY GENERAL TO MEET BEAGLE DELEGATION IN ROME

PY120035 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 11 Jul 79 p 6 PY

[Excerpt] Army Secretary General Gen Reynaldo Bignone has departed for Rome where he will meet with the Argentine delegation to discuss its activities before the Holy See regarding the background of the conflict with Chile over the Beagle Channel.

General Bignone, Navy Secretary General Rear Adm Eduardo Fracassi and Air Force Secretary General Brig Gen Basilio Lami Dozo had met last week with Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor to talk about "current international issues."

LAMBRUSCHINI DISCUSSES NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICY

PY111217 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1650 GMT 10 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 10 Jul (TELAM)--Navy Commander Armando Lambruschini delivered a speech today at a luncheon held by the Buenos Aires Diplomats Association. In his speech Admiral Lambruschini discussed issues pertaining to international policy. "Argentina wants to develop a foreign policy which in addition to helping achieve its objectives will also contribute to strengthening the union among our Latin American nations and to achieving the great ideal of freeing humanity from fear, poverty, oppression, violence and injustice.

"Argentina firmly believes in the legal equality of governments, in the nonintervention in domestic affairs of other countries, in the maximum enforcement of the law as a regulator of international life. Argentina accepts modern day pluralism based on these essential convictions. It does not accept, however, an attempt to undermine its sovereign rights or intervention in those affairs which are within its exclusive domain. It does not pretend to impose its hegemony in a cooperation; and given logical priorities it does not exclude any of the nations of the world whatever its internal regime. Argentina does have, however, a firm position against aggression and is aware that in today's modern world this painful phenomenon has expanded its characteristics and has deployed a wider offensive.

Not so very long ago, war was the only possible kind of aggression. Today, we know that waging a war is becoming more and more complicated, that aggression can be carried out by a subtle and untiring search in controlling the mind, by the irresponsible use of resources and economic formulas. The territorial expansions of previous eras have been replaced at the end of the 20th century by an often cunning struggle to impose ideas or values. This deed can be clearly explained: A society that is dominated or undermined in its basic values, its way of life or basic objectives, practically functions like an occupied territory. With specific guidelines, an intelligent strategy and a correct interpretation of international issues which are frequently complex or distorted by biased propaganda, we will be able to distinguish aggression in these varied forms and firmly struggle against it. In the context of what on occasion appear as noble formulas of cooperation, we will thus be able to clearly distinguish those which really tend to implement that cooperation from those which try to impose themselves using such a noble banner without due respect for the basic rules of the international game.

In recent years our public opinion has become increasingly aware that it is impossible to be isolated from the world, and also how shrewd and determined we must be to distinguish that which we are willing to support as members of humanity and that which as Argentines we are obliged to defend to the last consequence.

We have increased our involvement in international organizations by encouraging all those initiatives which will lead to a better understanding, more fruitful understanding, more productive associations and greater enforcement of freedom, justice and dignity. Moreover we believe that a greater, more extensive and faster integration of Latin American countries is urgently needed so that all of our brothers can work together for a better future. But this must be done carefully, safeguarding the many national identities and their specific interests.

We are always watchful of these cooperation formulas even in those cases involving the achievement of highly important national objectives. This is why in the integral exploitation of the River Plate basin, a project that is essential for our complete development and which we have called our geopolitics of the great rivers, we are making every effort to achieve solutions which in a just manner will make compatible our interests with those of others. We are certain that if there is good will and a true sense of history all parties involved will be able to achieve satisfactory agreements.

Interests can be objectively measured in this field; this is why we hope that good sense and even expediency will prevail. We are confident because just as we do not want to acquire any unjust benefits at the expense of anybody we will not renounce what legally belongs to us. Argentina confronted the southern border dispute with this same view and upholding this basic philosophy. Without abdicating our sovereign rights in that region--we cannot abdicate because we inherited from history--and showing once again our tradition for peace based on justice, we have accepted the mediation of his holiness as a possible path for achieving an agreement. Moreover, with this same spirit through direct diplomatic negotiations we will try to regain possession of the Malvinas Islands. These are legally ours. So much so that this right will never be negotiated.

I hope these words have been useful to you. I used simple language because I believe one must make all possible efforts to make the international forum more sincere and open. These virtues will contribute to achieve that better world we all dream of. I hope during your stay with us you will become aware of our sincere aspirations for peace, freedom and justice for all nations. I thank you for your invitation and wish you success and happiness.

GOVERNMENT IMPOSES POWER BAN DUE TO ENERGY EMERGENCY

PY111705 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1148 GMT 11 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Jul (NA)--Energy Secretary Daniel Brunella has announced a ban on the lighting of shop windows and neon signs here, in the greater Buenos Aires area, the littoral and the provinces of Buenos Aires and La Pampa, in view of the energy emergency created by a reduction in the production of several generating plants, added to the fact that the Atucha atomic plant has gone out of service for the fourth time in 40 days.

The resolution, which went into effect yesterday, indicates that "the consumers who are linked to the national inter-connected network which includes the areas of the federal capital, the littoral and the provinces of Buenos Aires and La Pampa, cannot use electricity for lighting shop windows, shop fronts, displays, signs and other types of propaganda or electrical appliances, on working days between 0600 and 2300."

The resolution, which is numbered 188/79, also states that this measure will remain in force "until the existing emergency disappears."

Brunella explained the problems which are being caused and mentioned as an example that the operations of the El Chocón and Planicie Banderita complex have had to be "reprogrammed because the water level of the reservoir is only 40 centimeters above the minimum level at which the complex can operate." Due to the problems the hydroelectric plant, which has an installed capacity of 1,650 mw/hour, is only supplying between 250 and 300 mw during the day, approximately 900 mw at peak hours and remains stopped between 0000 and 0600 "in order to allow the reservoir to fill up."

To this must be added the notable reduction in the production of the thermal plants of the Greater Buenos Aires Electricity Services Company [SEGBA] which have an installed capacity of 2,100 mw/hour but which are now only supplying 1,200 mw "due to the maintenance tasks which have been scheduled," Brunella explained, "and the shut down of generator No 9 of the new port plant, which has a capacity of 250 mw/hour."

The Italo enterprise is supplying the inter-connected network with 450 mw out of a 510 mw capacity due to normal maintenance tasks. At the same time the first turbine of the Salto Grande hydroelectric complex, with a capacity of 125 mw/hour, "is supplying electricity to nearby towns," Brunella said, "and it must not be forgotten that the turbine is basically in its test period."

To this already serious situation must be added the shutdown of the Atucha plant, which has a capacity of 370mw/hour, "due to the breaking of a pressure tube, a heavy water circuit control," which will stop this plant from operating for approximately 10 days.

Within the framework of this emergency, SEGBA began to implement today a plan for rotating electricity cuts between 0700 and 1200, 1200 and 1700, and 1700 and 2200, in various sectors which include most of the federal capital.

Regarding the Atucha plant, the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA] has reported that it has been shut down due to "a leak in the generating circuit." The CNEA has also reported that the situation will be taken advantage of to carry out maintenance work which "was being delayed." The delay originated precisely because of the "already well-known energy deficit in the greater Buenos Aires-littoral zone," the report concludes.

Although Brunella stated that the maintenance tasks at Atucha will take 10 days, responsible sources indicated that the repairs could take 4 or 5 days, plus approximately 40 hours for the plant to begin generating, in accordance with the special system which rules nuclear plants. Overall, a week is needed for the plant begin operating again, the sources indicated.

LA PRENSA FEARS CUBAN, PLO INFLUENCE ON CONTINENT

PY120336 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Jul 79 p 8 PY

[Editorial: Castroism in Latin America]

[Text] Not so long ago we discussed the crisis which Central America is experiencing as a result of the confrontation in Nicaragua between the government forces and the Sandinist National Liberation Front. We said at the time that in evaluating that tragic civil war one should not engage in contradictions; that is, to replace the abusive, autocratic government of President Somoza with another absolutism having a communist tendency and which will be manipulated by Cuban dictator Fidel Castro. The later would place our continent in the USSR power orbit.

The ideological characteristics of the Nicaraguan guerrilla forces are becoming clearer and clearer. A recent report issued by the U.S. intelligence service states, among other things, that "taking advantage of Somoza's weak position... Cuba is intensifying its efforts to unite all the insurgent groups in Nicaragua, Guatemala and El Salvador." The report notes that although Cuba is focusing its attention on Nicaragua, "Cubans have increased their contacts with Guatemalan leftists in the last few months." These include the leaders of the so-called Guatemalan Army of the Poor, the Rebel Armed Forces and Communist Party sectors. The Cubans reportedly offered technical training and what has already been done in this regard has achieved a visible success among the Guatemalan Indian population. Moreover, the insurgents in El Salvador are apparently very busy with a spiral of violence and political polarization. Sources from El Salvador have reported that the Cuban Government has been in close contact with that country's leaders and that these leaders are heading a group of 2,000 Salvadorans who have been trained in the people's militia of the popular revolutionary bloc. Communication between these rebel groups and the Cuban Government is reportedly being carried out through Mexico and Costa Rica.

This panorama of the expansion of the Castro regime, which this time threatens not only the Caribbean but the continent itself, becomes even more somber with the penetration in Latin America of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), which has recently opened a branch in Brazil. PLO chief Yasser 'Arafat has stated in Mexico that the PLO "categorically" supports the Sandinists because "they are courageous, honest and revolutionaries." Asked about the risk of Nicaragua becoming another Cuba, he answered: "What is wrong with having another Cuba, or five or 10 Cubas?"

It would be naive to deny that Marxism-Leninism is about to lay its foundation on the American continent. It will be strategically established and it will have the support of the PLO in Brazil. Its strategy will be obviously one of immediate and dynamic expansion.

At present the defeat of the Nicaraguan Government military bunker and the advance of the rebel army seem obvious. It is evident that the victory of this rebel army, which has clear Marxist influences, may overtake the revolutionary democratic elements within it.

OIL SUPPLY DIVERSIFICATION PROGRAM ENCOUNTERS DIFFICULTIES

PY112125 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Jul 79 p 23 PY

[Excerpt] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas admitted yesterday that Brazil had found many difficulties in diversifying the petroleum supplying countries in an attempt to avoid Brazilian imports of petroleum remaining concentrated in Middle East countries at a rate higher than 90 percent.

According to Pericas, the recent government measures to save fuel and motivate the production of other energy alternatives will not demand a new diplomatic strategy, primarily because it was implemented many years before.

Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Iran and the states of the so-called "neutral zone" continue to account for more than 90 percent of the petroleum imported by Brazil, despite efforts made with the governments of Venezuela, Mexico, Angola, Nigeria and China in an attempt to diversify the suppliers. Pericas stated that several factors are thwarting the intended diversification program, including the price, quality and the adaptation of the petroleum to Brazilian refineries, freight costs and operation conditions of some ports in developing countries.

The Itamaraty spokesman expressed his optimism, however, that the contacts held recently with Venezuela and Mexico, through Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals, might reduce the excessive concentration of purchases from the Persian Gulf.

ITAMARATY TO EXPAND RELATIONS WITH NIGERIA

PY111642 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Jul 79 p 5 PY

[Excerpt] Timothy Anaele Mgborkwere, the new Nigerian ambassador to Brazil, arrived in Brasilia yesterday while Brazilian Ambassador Alberto Costa e Silva, an expert in African affairs, will leave during the next few weeks for Lagos. With this exchange of high-level representatives, Itamaraty feels that it has made an important step toward the policy of intensification of relations between the two countries which were established in January during the visit to Brazil of Nigerian Vice President Yar'adua.

On his arrival, Ambassador Mgborkwere said that he has several plans to make relations with Brazil more dynamic, not only in the economic and trade sectors but in bilateral and international relations as well. He said: "Because in their respective continents these countries share the largest territory and population, Brazil and Nigeria are bound to cooperate closely in all sectors."

According to Itamaraty, several factors support their relations: geographical proximity; the emergence of an important market in Nigeria for Brazilian manufactured goods; the increasing possibility of Brazil importing Nigerian petroleum; the receptivity of that country to absorb tropical services and technology developed by national companies; and finally, the agreement on political positions regarding a large number of multilateral issues.

Trade between the two countries has developed a great deal, increasing from \$57 million in 1975 to \$300 million in 1978. The trade has always been favorable to Brazil, but with the increase of petroleum supply beginning the second half of this year, the numbers will become more balanced.

Presently, Nigeria is selling only 20,000 barrels daily, but after the visit of Festus Marinko, president of Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation--a state petroleum company--in May 1979, the supply will increase to 60,000 barrels daily, beginning the second half of this year.

Itamaraty indicates that an important aspect of the trade between the two countries is the fact that manufactured goods have involved 85 percent of overall Brazilian sales in 1978. In addition, the sector of services and government projects has become more dynamic. No less than 10 Nigerian delegations visited Brazil during the months of May and June, showing interest in receiving equipment, technology and cooperation in the sectors of hydroelectricity, livestock, poultry raising, civil aviation, petroleum refineries and petrochemistry, civil construction and public administration.

ISRAELI CONSULATE NOTE ON PLO DISPLEASES ITAMARATY

PY112119 Paris AFP in Spanish 1652 GMT 11 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 11 Jul (AFP)--It was learned here today that the Brazilian Foreign Ministry has expressed its displeasure regarding a note released by the Israeli Consulate in Sao Paulo which termed "unjustified" the presence of a diplomatic representation of the Arab League in Brasilia.

According to the Israeli note, the sole objective of this representation is to serve as cover for the activities of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). The Israeli Consulate made reference to a statement attributed to Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, who reportedly said that the PLO representative in Brasilia was trying to "spread the poison of the anti-Semite seed in Brazil."

The PLO spokesman considered "incorrect" the remarks made about the foreign minister's statement and stressed that the Israeli Consulate has gone beyond its jurisdiction, which is limited to consular matters according to the Vienna convention.

The Brazilian Foreign Ministry indicated finally that the argument on the Middle East problem "must not go beyond the acceptable limits" because it could harm the coexistence of Jewish and Arab communities in Brazil.

NATIONAL ENERGY COMMISSION HOLDS FIRST MEETING

PY120200 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 11 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpts] During the first meeting of the National Energy Commission [CNE] held this morning, Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals presented an analysis of the consumption profile of oil byproducts in Brazil as well as suggestions to limit consumption, which will be examined in the next meeting of the CNE scheduled for 24 July. After the meeting, Social Communications Minister Said Farhat talked to the press about the questions discussed.

[Farhat--Begin recording] In the meeting Cesar Cals presented proposals which will be examined by the CNE in future meetings, beginning with the one scheduled for 24 July. Following suggestions made by Vice President Aureliano Chaves, the CNE adopted some measures. [end recording].

Vice President Chaves then talked about the resolutions accepted by the nation's president.

[Chaves--begin recording] After examining the various suggestions made by the CNE President Figueiredo approved the following resolutions: 1) To hold oil imports at a level no higher than the current level; 2) To meet the demand growth through increasing domestic production, through intensified use of alternative sources of energy such as ethyl alcohol, coal, charcoal, organic material, solar energy and other sources which should be developed; 3) To contain demand growth through waste control, through utilization of hydroelectric resources which will be emphasized; 4) To complement these measures with rationing to the extent it should become necessary. These were the resolutions approved by President Figueiredo, which will now be enforced in the sectors corresponding to the CNE, particularly the respective ministries. The method for their implementation was also studied objectively and precisely for the attainment of the objective being sought. Of course, many measures will have to be adopted within each one of the ministries which are part of the CNE and then in areas of interdependence among these ministries.

We will now hold a series of study meetings to examine the problems falling within the area of each ministry and in overlapping ministerial areas in order to implement measures. Minister Cesar Cals has already proposed some quite valuable measures and has a series of suggestions to be presented in the next meeting of the CNE. Then we will offer the nation's president valid alternatives for the implementation of the resolutions he approved in today's meeting. [end recording]

Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals also announced that PETROBRAS, following presidential recommendations, will intensify its drilling program to a total of 730,000 meters. He also said that PETROBRAS is acquiring all available drilling equipment so that next year 1 million meters can be drilled. Minister Cals also revealed that, by presidential instructions, the areas under risk contract will be expanded.

DROUGHT CAUSING FAMINE IN CEARA STATE

PY120326 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Jul 79 p 13 PY

[Excerpt] Jose Euclides, prefect of Sobral County, has reported that 25,000 people are experiencing hardships in the districts of Jordao, Taparuaba and Olho Dagua of this county, one of the three most important of Ceara state because food supplies and especially water have run out. The mayor expects that "at any time now, there will be a group of victims arriving at the city hall." Sobral was not included in the emergency program sponsored by the SUDENE [Superintendency for Development of the Northeast].

In Fortaleza Government House, sources close to Governor Virgilio Tavora stated yesterday that although they have no concrete information about the matter, the announced disbanding of the emergency program--which has been employing over 100,000 people in Ceara--will have severe social consequences because this large group of people will automatically join the ranks of the unemployed. In some cities like Campos Sales, in southern Ceara, there are already some victims of this situation roaming the streets.

A commission of state deputies visited the regions which have been hit by the drought, mainly the Jaguaribe region. Deputy Diogenes Nogueira, president of the legislative assembly economic commission, said yesterday to Governor Virgilio Tavora, with whom he met upon his return from the tour of inspection, that "the picture is bad, very serious and will probably get even worse."

TELECOMMUNICATIONS AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CUBA

PA102120 Paris AFP in Spanish 1026 GMT 10 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Havana, 10 Jul (AFP)--The Colombian Embassy in Havana reported today that an agreement on the establishment of a telecommunications line by decametric waves [linea de telecomunicaciones por ondas decametricas] between Cuba and Colombia has been signed by International Communications (INTELCUBA) of Cuba and the Colombian Telecommunications Enterprise (TELECOM). According to a document released by Colombian Ambassador Clara Nieto de Ponce de Leon, the agreement signed by Alfredo Rey of TELECOM and Felix Santiago Socarras of INTELCUBA provides for the establishment of direct telephone, TELEX and telegraph lines by radio circuit. The contract also provides for a study of satellite channels between Cuba and Colombia after an INTELSAT land station is established in Cuba.

ECUADOREAN PRESIDENT-ELECT COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH CUBA

PA120343 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0226 GMT 12 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 11 Jul (EFE)--Ecuadorian President-elect Jaime Roldos Aguilera said today he sees no objection to his country renewing diplomatic relations with Cuba as long as the country's self-determination is respected. In an interview with local reporters, Roldos, who is on an official visit to Colombia, pointed out that during his administration Ecuador's foreign relations will be based on rapprochement and mutual respect.

He added that fundamental principles have been set forth on this subject: equality, noninterference, respect for ideological pluralism and human rights, peaceful solutions to controversies and diplomatic and commercial relations with all nations. "Along that line," he said, "we have firmly identified ourselves as integrationists. We are going to give our full support to the Andean group with specific measures, hoping that reciprocity will strengthen the cooperation."

Referring to the current role of Latin America in the world, the new Ecuadorian chief of state commented that this area must play a more important role among the nations of the world. "I believe Latin America is gradually losing its role; within the Third World the Asian and African nations have taken a more decisive stand. Our divisions and our failure to coordinate our activities are responsible for this stagnation," he pointed out.

Asked about Ecuador's oil situation, Roldos predicted that unless a true energy policy is established and new deposits are found, Ecuador may "become an oil importer by 1984." "Therefore we must not squander a relatively scarce resource which we need for our country," he noted.

In addition, he announced that the makeup of his government and cabinet will conform to the people's hopes for change made possible by the Constitution approved in 1978 and which is to come into effect the day of his inauguration, 10 August. He also commented that the military forces during his administration will play the role assigned by the Constitution and laws of the republic. The extent to which this role is followed will greatly depend on the president himself. "I believe the armed forces are determined to do their duty, conforming to the mandate of the law," he concluded.

COLORADO PARTY RADIO PROGRAM ATTACKS ABC DIRECTOR

PY112200 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 11 Jul 79 p 13 PY

[Excerpts] The following item was carried the day before yesterday by a radio program which is broadcast every night at 2000 over a private commercial network which includes several radio stations of the capital and interior.

Text: "For some days now, thanks to the marked favor it is doing to those who disrupt order and prostitute the freedom of thought and the expression of ideas, the newspaper ABC COLOR--with its messianic manager-director, its political inner circle and the useful fools who take delight in the dissemination of the most interesting rumors--has been engaged in a typical extremist maneuver aimed at creating confusion, that is, trying to create confusion, because the truth is, they do not confuse or misguide anybody. But it is wise in such cases to say a few things which will be especially useful to them and for the peace of mind of the population, and will provide a clarification for our fellow party members.

"A dispute has been stirred up by the athlete of Yegros St [Aldo Zuccolillo, ABC COLOR director], an athlete and juggler, who has amassed a great fortune under the regime, as he calls it, of President Stroessner and the Colorado Party. This dispute can only lead to the unmasking of infiltrators who, like him, take advantage of the press media within their grasp to create chaos, chaos which all fellow party members can be sure will not take place under any circumstances. This does not mean that we should remain with our arms crossed, we should all calmly and firmly, without riots and without playing their game, remain at our battle stations.

"Thus, there is no room for alarm or concern. We repeat that the thing to do is to calmly, quietly and firmly ignore all rumors which those who allege to be well informed spread through all press media within their grasp. There is no call to battle stations, nor will there be.

"Paraguayan democracy, which was attained by President Stroessner and the Colorado Party, is much stronger than one may believe, and the vultures who hover inside and outside our country will not be the ones to take it over, because our democracy is stronger than ever and it is defended by the Colorado people, which is the same as saying the Paraguayan people, in harmony and in agreement with the ideals of our glorious and faithful armed forces.

"Anyway, we should issue a serious and definite warning. There must be no more speculating on the tolerance and benevolence of the Paraguayan Government. If peace, order, freedom, justice and tranquillity are endangered, the people and the Colorado government are prepared to defend them at all costs; and for this purpose the full strength of law will be applied and no one will be able to avoid his responsibilities. We, least of all, will not shirk the great responsibility of preventing changes in the calm and happy course of events which is leading Paraguay to a better future.

Therefore, do not pretend you have not heard this warning, which is, at the same time, a call for prudence for the directors of ABC COLOR and its supporters. As our president says, Paraguay is governed by the letter of the Constitution and the laws and when the time of punishment comes they will be severely enforced.

This is not a threat, it is an invitation to serious meditation. Justice will be inflexible at the time of great decisions.

"Tolerance and respect should not be mistaken for weakness. This last concept does not exist in our vocabulary, less still when the future of the Paraguayan nation and the peace of all good Paraguayans is at stake."

ABC COLOR COMMENTS ON FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

PY111636 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 11 Jul 79 p 12 PY

[Editorial: "The Truth Is Not To Blame"]

[Text] The press does not have any problems with the laws of the country. These laws guarantee freedom of the press and freedom of expression, information and opinion and all the freedoms born from the freedom to think.

Suddenly, however, some people have unleashed in our country an intensive and less than rational campaign against anything related to the exercise of these rights. No one knows, or in any case no one says, what the real motives are for the situation created by these campaigns. Already it is close to becoming a denial of the Constitution or, at best, a denial of what the 1967 constituents wanted for a constitution judging from the debate--which we have been publishing for several days--held in the constituent national convention regarding Articles Nos 72 and 73.

In the last few days, the press in general, and particularly this newspaper, has been the subject of repeated accusations. Of what are we accused and who is accusing us? Sensationalism? This accusation is no longer valid. It has already been said that this newspaper is carrying out "the classic extremist maneuver of creating confusion or, that is to say, of trying to create confusion," and "to provoke chaos," and that it is a threat to "peace, order, freedom, justice and tranquility." We are being accused of all of these things but it is not said--it cannot be said--why these things are being said or what the motivation is for these extraordinary accusations.

Wisdom, good sense and particularly respect for the law, as a principle of order both for the leaders and the people, should be made to prevail again. It is not possible that in a democratic nation ruled by law there are efforts being made to deny such basic rights as the right of information and to refute the concept of information itself, with the end result a farce offering no other possibility than to release only that information most pleasing to this or that person.

Factual information is above all the truth; what is seen and heard. It is a testimony, an authentic testimony, not a falsehood. If the truth hurts, truth is not to blame; those who are hurt are to blame.

If this is the final reproach to the national press and to this newspaper in particular, there is nothing we can do to change the current state of things. The press cannot deny itself. The press cannot abdicate its principles. If it does, it ceases being the press and ceases being free.

APRA DEPUTIES MEET DUE TO HAYA'S HEART TROUBLE

PA121245 Paris AFP in Spanish 2346 GMT 11 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 12 [as received] Jul (AFP)--It was learned here today that all American Revolutionary Popular Alliance (APRA) deputies in the Constituent Assembly held an urgent meeting in the legislative palace this afternoon. The meeting was convened immediately after APRA's executive committee released a communique stating that Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, party leader and founder, had experienced cardiac arrest this morning and needed complete rest.

With 37 deputies, APRA is the majority party in the 100-member Constituent Assembly.

The communique says that since he returned from the United States on 12 April, Haya de la Torre had been adequately treated, but had suffered a relapse today. APRA adds that Haya de la Torre remains at home in Vitarte, 15 km east of Lima, at his own desire. He has all the necessary clinical and therapeutic facilities there.

Haya de la Torre, 84, is president of the Constituent Assembly elected last June, whose work will conclude on Saturday. The Aprist leader was supposed to endorse the original of the new constitution tomorrow, but the communique does not state whether he will be able to do so.

GOVERNMENT MAKES PRONOUNCEMENT ON TEACHERS STRIKE

PA111434 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1204 GMT 11 Jul 79 PA

[By Miguel Paredes]

[Text] Lima, 11 Jul (LATIN)--Interior Minister Gen Fernando Velit has affirmed here that the teachers strike, now in its 36th day, seeks to frustrate the country's economic recovery and to hinder a peaceful and democratic transfer of power to civilians.

In what constitutes the government's first official pronouncement on the strike, General Velit accused the extremist group Red Fatherland of manipulating the teachers and inciting them to confront the police through their daily street demonstrations. The minister admitted the teachers' demands are very just, but insisted that more than being teacher-oriented, the strike has clear political overtones. According to Velit, the strike seeks to sabotage the great objectives of the country's economic recovery and a peaceful and democratic transfer of power.

Meanwhile, the Single Union of Education Workers (SUTEP), which organized the strike, has asked Education Minister Gen Jose Guabloche to receive its leaders in order to hold a dialog and discuss the demands which have been made. SUTEP wants salary increases equivalent to \$100 per month, the rehiring of about 2,000 dismissed teachers and the release of some 500 leaders and teachers arrested before and after the strike began. For his part, Minister Guabloche announced that he has been meeting with a sector of the teachers which is not on strike in search of a realistic solution to the teachers' problem.

In the past 2 weeks, SUTEP teachers have held a number of protest demonstrations which the police have energetically quelled by using tear gas, volleys of bird shot and powerful streams of water from the antiriot vehicle. These actions have resulted in numerous casualties.

General Velit has warned that the government has clearly defined its policy for the preservation of public order. We are and will continue to be inflexible in defending the right of all Peruvians to live in peace and carry out their activities normally, he said. Velit affirmed that the defense of public order cannot be termed repression, since the latter practice includes torture and the arbitrary and abusive arrest of citizens. This is not the case in our country, he affirmed.

CTP ANNOUNCES NATIONAL STRIKE FOR 16 JULY

PA120352 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2156 GMT 11 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpt] Lima, 11 Jul (EFE)--The Confederation of Workers of Peru [CTP], the labor central of the Peruvian Aprist Party [PAP], today declared a national strike for Monday, 16 July, to protest the increase in the cost of living. The CTP reported that the strike will be staged "to reject the government's economic measures," and urged all labor centrals to join it in a "strictly unionist" protest.

For its part, the communist CGTP [General Confederation of Workers of Peru] demanded a national strike to be staged yesterday in three Peruvian cities to protest the high cost of living and demand the solution of the teachers strike.

The teachers have been on strike for 37 days, and it looks as if no solution is forthcoming because the government and the strikers have hardened their positions. Administrative workers of Peruvian universities have also been on strike for over 1 month.

FOCEP LEADER ANNOUNCES FORMATION OF LEFTIST BLOC

PA071248 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 2 Jul 79 p 3 PA

[Excerpts] Genaro Ledesma Izquieta has officially announced the unity of the Peruvian left for the scheduled general elections with the signing of a statement by 10 political groups.

The statement is signed by Ledesma himself (FOCEP) [Popular, Student, Peasant, and Worker Front], Antonio Meza Cuadra (PSR) [Socialist Revolutionary Party], Antonio Aragon (PSR-ML) [Socialist Revolutionary Party--ML, expansion unknown], Enrique Fernandez Chacon (PST-FOCEP) [Workers Socialist Party-FOCEP], Francisco Calle Jordan (MIR) [Revolutionary Leftist Movement], Javier Lez Canseco (VR) [Rebel Voice], Ricardo Letts (PVR) [Revolutionary Vanguard Party], Carlos Malpica (UDP) [Popular Democratic Union] and Roger Caceres Velasquez (FRENATRACA) [Peasants and Workers National Front].

Ledesma reported that the organizations that make up this leftist bloc have announced an open-door policy to all groups and organizations that wish to join. He noted that this grouping is going to win in view of the deterioration of the traditional parties, which have imposed their majority at the Assembly in order to draft a pro-capitalist constitution.

MINES MINISTER DEFINES 5-YEAR OIL POLICY

PA1113000 Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 5 Jul 79 p 1-17 PA

[Text] Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti told the joint congressional Energy and Mines Committee that the main objective of the country's petroleum policy in the coming 5 years will be to increase nationalization of the industry, both in technological aspects as well as in marketing. Questioned by the committee on the new prices of crude and the developments in our main industry, the minister gave an extensive outline of the petroleum situation and made special reference to the challenges the country faces in this field. Among other things Calderon Berti said the most serious problem confronting the petroleum industry is the growing domestic gasoline consumption which will, within 20 years, lead us to the consumption of over a third of our total production. He proposed solutions other than an increase in the price of fuel because this, in his opinion, is not sufficient to decrease the domestic demand for this product.

At the beginning of his talk, the minister noted the importance of keeping the petroleum industry away from political changes and the need to strip it of mysticism so that all Venezuelans can understand the industry and form logical opinions about it. We have made a myth out of this industry and this is not good for the country. We must inform our people, at all levels, about how the industry operates and, starting from primary school, teach them how wells are drilled, what the Orinoco petroleum belt is, what OPEC is and why we belong to it, Calderon Berti said. He also said that in his office he considers the total energy problem and this has determined the need to create a national organization to define electric power matters, just as Petroleos de Venezuela handles hydrocarbons.

In regard to petroleum exploration, the minister said that, today more than ever, the search for new oilfields must be stepped up and that this activity has been on the decline since 1960. He also said the increase in proven reserves has been obtained mainly by a review of fields already known and not through new exploration. He denied that offshore drilling has failed from a technical point of view since only seven wells have been drilled, and it is possible that new wells could come in. He said exploration in the Maracaibo Lake structure had positive results in the search for light and medium crude.

Calderon Berti was insistant to committee chairman Julio Fuentes Serreno on the need to increase Venezuelan petroleum production potential. It has been often explained that an increase in the production potential does not mean that production must be increased, nor does it go against the energy resources conservation policy. This production potential is advisable from the strategic and geopolitical point of view because it will allow the country to take advantage of situations in the international market. He explained that if the potential is increased to 2.8 million barrels a day and production is kept at 2.2 or 2.3 million barrels a day, this will allow the creation of a security margin which will allow, if circumstances demand it, an immediate increase at a given moment.

The energy minister said that keeping a well at its maximum potential will not harm it if the conservation requirements--water or gas injection, pressure conservation and others--are observed. In Calderon Berti's opinion, the increase of production potential is necessary because of the natural decrease in production caused by the wells in exploitation. In our country, the potential loss amounts to some 20 percent per anum., but by applying the proper conservation technology it can be reduced to 5 or 6 percent per anum..

Calderon Bertl told the congressmen that the country must reduce its production of medium and light crude, substituting them progressively for heavy crudes. Theoretically, the reserves of both types of crude are similar but the production of light crude is almost twice as great as that of heavy crude. As a result, there is a need to change the refining patterns, since the existing refineries were designed exclusively for the processing of light crudes. These changes will not only lead to the processing of crudes but also to the greater production of gasoline per barrel of crude. At the present rate, we must refine eight barrels of crude in order to obtain one barrel of gasoline.

Regarding the domestic market, Calderon Bertl insisted on the need to halt the squandering of fuel which represents an annual growth of 14 percent in the demand for gasoline. If this situation persists, by the year 2000 we shall be consuming one million barrels daily, Calderon Bertl warned. In his opinion, an increase in the price of gasoline by itself will not be sufficient to solve the problem. As an alternative, he proposed an improvement on the mass transportation systems in order to decrease the dependency on private automobiles.

The minister said that the exploitation of the Orinoco belt presents the most important challenge to the Venezuelan petroleum industry. He said that there is no problem in recovering the crude, because Venezuelan technology is sufficiently advanced in this respect. The problem lies in the high metallic content in the crude. To solve this problem we are signing contracts with Germany and Canada. However, he said emphatically that the production and marketing of the petroleum obtained from this belt will be strictly in the hands of Venezuelans. Within the next 10 years the Orinoco belt can produce some 300,000 barrels of refined crude a day.

Regarding the contracts for technology, Calderon Bertl said that they will be reviewed to reduce foreign ties and that the coming agreements will not consider payment for barrel produced nor for barrel refined. They will likewise eliminate confidential clauses. Regarding marketing, Venezuela will deal directly with the purchasers without the use of middlemen. He also stressed the need to diversify markets in order to reduce the risks of pressures on the industry. Finally, Minister Humberto Calderon Bertl said that the new marketing contracts will establish limits for sales, means of payment and other conditions.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER DISCUSSES PROBLEMS OF SECTOR

PA120451 Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 7 Jul 79 p 2-3 PA

[Excerpts] "We are aware that one of the reasons for the crisis in agriculture is improvisation. We are working like firemen, putting out each fire as it starts. For this reason, we must present a program for agricultural development to last beyond the year 2000," Agriculture and Livestock Minister Luciano Valero has stated. He discussed the problems of the agricultural and livestock sector with directors of autonomous institutions under his authority.

Luciano Valero explained that his office will implement a development plan for the milk sector in the eastern regions, the central plains, the western-central region, the base of the Andean hills and the high Andean region. The plan includes programs for pasture, infrastructure, health, reproduction and technical assistance. The necessary credits will be established so that the plan is carried out properly. Also to be established are agroindustrial plants, the economic organization of producers, and a policy of prices and subsidies.

He also told those present about the objectives of the development plans for production of small animals [animals menores], fruit, sugarcane, coffee, plaintain, permanent crops, cereals, and leguminous and oleaginous plants. He noted that, taking advantages of existing possibilities to develop fishing, government policies in this regard are being geared to incorporating fishermen and shipowners into productive and marketing processes. Fishing ports with installations for gathering and storage are being planned. He said that an ideal legal instrument will be given to the fishing sector by drafting a bill on fishing and regulating the law on merchant marine titles. Measures to compete with the country's production.

RED FLAG GUERRILLA GROUP HOLDS NEW CONFERENCE

PA111251 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 4 Jul 79 pp D-20, D-19 PA

[Article by Javier Conde]

[Excerpts] With the announcement that it will not take advantage of the government's pacification policy and a detailed explanation of their participation in the kidnaping of Owens Vice President William F. Niehaus, the group Red Flag [RR] broke a 10-year silence by holding a news conference somewhere in Monagas. Unlike 10 years ago, only one of the "old commanders" is still leading the group. He is Gabriel Puerta Aponte, "Eladio." The others, Julio Escalona and Carlos Betancourt, recently went back to legal activities, and Americo Silva died in combat. The guerrilla front currently carries the name of Americo Silva: FAS.

A telephone call notified us about the news conference. A second call was made to confirm the veracity of the information and to get details. The command of the guerrilla front appeared. They are Gabriel Puerta Aponte, "Eladio;" Faustino Lugo, "Guerra;" Pedro Rincon, "Castillo;" and Pedro Veliz, "Zerpa." The FAS emerged on 9 May 1977, 1 year after the division of the Antonio Jose de Sucre Front. The split was caused by Carlos Bentancourt's expulsion from the front. He took most of the men, 65 in all, Puerta Aponte replied.

[Question] What are FAS' prospects?

[Answer--unidentified speaker] In general, the prospects of the revolutionary movement are broad. After the defeat in 1960 of a plan to immediately seize power, we imposed the thesis of the prolonged struggle in which the armed element has a strategic value, but the emphasis is on ties with the sectors of the masses: workers, peasants and students.

[Question] But specifically, the guerrilla front...

[Answer--unidentified speaker] The FAS is in its first phase, which we describe as one of reconstruction. After Betancourt and Pablo Hernandez Parra left, there was practically nothing here. We were able to recover on the basis of the establishment of links with the peasants and we have achieved the incorporation of certain persons into guerrilla activity.

[Question] How many persons are in the FAS?

That is a military secret, Pedro Veliz, "Zerpa," answers.

[Question] What is FAS' view of the pacification policy?

[Answer--unidentified speaker] The pacification policy of the current government is demagogic. The country's political situation has not changed with Luis Herrera Campins. He is the same as Carlos Andres Perez, Caldera and Romulo Betancourt. The causes which generate violence have not been eliminated. There is still a system of exploitation and oppression. Repression of popular sectors continues through the oppression of the rights to strike and demonstrate and freedom of speech. The country continues to be surrendered to international monopolist capital.

Pedro Rincon, Commander "Castillo," who escaped from La Pica in 1977, indicates that the ER's policy is not based on a fanaticism for illegality. "We believe that our legalization must respond to a change in specific political situations in the country; that is, there is a general situation of exploitation which has specific characteristics such as the repression of popular sectors, the pursuit of revolutionaries and so on. These have to change to enable our incorporation into legal life."

According to "Castillo," for the FAS there is no way to displace the dominant class other than the armed path. The electoral process cannot achieve this. It is illusory to think that the bourgeoisie is going to resign itself to losing through peaceful means the privileges they have to continue exploiting the people. The armed path must achieve the destruction of the bourgeois state and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat to guarantee the repression of the dominant sectors and an authentic democracy of the majorities. Initially, the FAS leaders denied any ties with the Niehous kidnaping. They subsequently admitted that they provided technical aid and 12,000 bolivares to the Argimiro Gabaldon Front.

[Unidentified speaker] After the kidnaping we lost contact with the guerrilla group. We knew nothing of Niehous until he was rescued.

[Question] What is your view of the kidnaping and its outcome?

[Answer--unidentified speaker] From the beginning, we told the group which was going to kidnap Niehous that we saw no sense in the action. We thought that the denunciation of corruption could be done in other ways. The outcome of the kidnaping shows that our position was correct. Nothing positive was achieved from the action.

[Question] Only the Argimiro Gabaldon Front participated in the operation?

[Answer--unidentified speaker] Another organization took part. They have not admitted it but they should if they have revolutionary morals. I do not want to name them. Perhaps later. We have never denied our actions, whether they were correct or mistaken.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS--Caracas, 2 Jul (VENPRES)--The Foreign Ministry announced today the appointment of five new ambassadors. Jesus Elias Morrel will be Venezuela's ambassador to Guatemala, Jesus Maria Ponce to Japan, Ildegar Perez Segnini to Peru, Jorge Dager to Argentina and Luis Viloria Garbati to Greece. [Caracas VENPRES Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1208 GMT 3 Jul 79 PA]

FUEL RATIONING--Thirty-eight of the capital city's gasoline stations will not operate on Sunday, in keeping with a government ordinance on the rationing of fuel. A system dividing gasoline stations into groups by area and ordering the stations in each of these groups to close on a certain Sunday will be implemented for the first time on Sunday, 1 July. [Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 29 Jun 79 PA]

CANAL AUTHORITY OFFICIAL ON LAND USE, OTHER TOPICS

PA1C2303 Panama City Radio Mía Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Jul 79 PA

["Resumen Informativo": Julio Ortega interview with Panama Canal Authority official Diógenes de la Rosa, former treaty negotiator--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] I would like to comment on a news item published last week that made me very concerned. It was published on LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA's front page and said the legislation commission was in the process of approving a law preventing the transfer to third parties of lands reverting to Panama under the treaty. From my point of view, it seems to me unwise to prevent these lands from being transferred. That is the theme of my first question. What do you, as a Canal Authority official, as a former negotiator and as adviser to the commission that negotiated the treaties, think of this legislation proposed today, now that we are 3 months away from entering the Canal Zone?

[Answer] Regardless of the content of the law, one must admit that it is a legitimate concern. However, the purpose is only to prevent lands that will revert to the nation on 1 October, especially those on which economic activities can be carried out, from being monopolized by private interests. But the solution to the problem is not the most practical as far as these lands benefiting the people. The process of land retention is a process established in our legislation over many years. It allows the state to hold out of the market a certain part of national territory in case there may be other purposes the state believes these lands should be used for.

However, this process has had negative results. When it is a matter of large tracts of land, the Panamanian state has never been able to establish the vigilance so that the purposes can be achieved. Therefore, we know very well that what has happened is that these lands have been invaded by squatters, landless peasants and other persons who have grabbed large tracts of these lands, and after a few years the purpose of the law has been defeated. From this point of view your concern is justified. The Canal Authority discussed the law and arrived at the conclusion that it was not wise, because these lands should form part of a master plan for use, which is being drafted by the canal administration. This master plan will assign areas for public use that cannot be sold. Also, areas for private use which should have precise regulations so that the use of these lands will fall within the master plan drafted by the Canal Authority.

The regulation of land ownership will always be related to the use given the lands. This will determine the manner in which private ownership takes place. This is why these precautionary measures should be kept in mind, and there is no need for a special law to establish them. They should be ruled by the criteria of the use of the land according to the master plan.

In 1967, when we completed that stage of the negotiations, we already saw the need for legal disposition and an administrative instrument to keep the people from rushing onto the returned territory and from keeping history from repeating itself, when lands were put to use in opposition to the conditions of the terrain itself. This is what we are really trying to prevent.

In this respect we have met with representatives of the legislative commission, in which corregimiento representatives have participated. I had the opportunity to speak on the matter. Tomorrow there will be a meeting to analyze the bill and the Canal Authority will present its point of view, in writing, covering more or less what I have said and other aspects of the problem.

[Question] Thank you. You have restored some of our confidence because we hope the observations made by the Canal Authority will be duly considered, since the Canal Authority is really aware of the problem. This type of legislation, without sound basis or previous consultations, has created very difficult situations in the government administration causing serious problems not only for the Canal Authority but also in other national affairs.

[Answer] For example, a businessman told me he had to spend 60 percent of his day trying to adapt to each regulation, bill or project. He cannot get any work done because someone thinks up something new every day: A municipal agreement or regulation that can leave him without a house lot; a law that does not distribute the canal zone lands reverting to Panama without taking the Canal Authority into consideration; a decree on something else. What happens is that the procedures are confused and the administration itself is affected. Let us hope the legislators orient themselves a little better and control their patriotic impulses, accepting advice and realizing that there are persons who know more about certain matters than they do and that their concerns affect the development of our national life.

[Question] There are some psychological factors that cause concern regarding the entry into the areas recovered through the treaty in what was the Canal Zone. First of all, there is impatience, haste, to integrate that territory which had been removed from under our jurisdiction out off from the rest of the economic, political, social and cultural life of the country, is a complex problem because it is an enclave, an apparatus dating back 70 years, which has many ramifications, connotations, aspects of which we have to be aware. It is a reality different from the political-administrative reality of the rest of the country, and we cannot apply measures there that can be justified in the rest of the national territory; these would not lead to reincorporation but would create administrative, political and even financial problems that would obstruct that process of complete reincorporation.

Another thing: The implementation law, as it came out of the House of Representatives, was studied at length by the Canal Authority. In fact, last Friday we held a conference for several hours with U.S. Embassy representatives, and we analyzed point by point and article by article all those aspects of the Murphy bill which either imply a violation of the treaty or clash in its text with specific stipulations of the treaties.

We know that all that is to be done in the canal must be governed by the treaty, which is the constituent law of the canal administration, the diplomatic constitution of the canal administration. They, however, do not see it that way. One of the characteristics of the Murphy bill is that it provides that the powers for the administration of the canal derive from the president of the United States, when in fact such powers derive exclusively from the treaties. By making such powers derive from the president of the United States, they maintain within the canal area a sort of independence with respect to the canal treaties, and that is not right.

Such was one of the points we discussed: That the sources of authority of the Canal Authority derive from the treaties and not from the U.S. Constitution or laws. To the extent to which they fail to digest this fact, they will continue issuing dispositions which may imply or contain precepts or requirements contrary either to the letter or the spirit of the treaties.

[Question] Then these observations will be submitted to the U.S. Government so they can be brought up for discussion during the second phase coming up soon, which is the debate in the Senate, for a more just decision as to the application of the treaties. What would be the situation then if U.S. legislation, not adjusted to the letter of the treaties, prompted Panama to refuse participating or cooperating in such activities? What would happen?

[Answer] Once the negotiations now underway are concluded and the implementation law is definitely approved following an accord between the two U.S. legislative bodies--the Senate and the House of Representatives--which have equal authority in this matter, as provided by the U.S. Constitution, then we would wait to see how the United States applies this law to observe the intention and objectives of the law, according to their interpretation. Every time they try to apply a disposition which in our opinion constitutes a violation of the treaties, we will adopt whatever steps may be deemed necessary at the time. This includes resorting to opinion and to jurisdictional forums as provided by international law. This would include formulas within the treaties, not expressed--and we must admit it--strongly enough, and which call for settlement through arbitration of any differences between the two nations. In an ultimate instance, if it is evident that it is impossible to apply the criterion of association, on which the 1977 treaties are based, and if the violations by the United States are evident, then we shall proceed to create the necessary conditions to denounce the treaties.

[Question] Thank you very much. Now let us look at the economic aspect. What funds are there? What is the budget of the Canal Authority to carry out all these functions, and where will the funds come from?

[Answer] In budget matters we must bear in mind two different things: There is a budget for the internal management of the administration, with funds for payroll and the other traditional matters in these activities. There is also a budget for the various official organizations which have to exercise functions within the civil service aspects of the administration, to have the necessary resources to pay personnel, to purchase equipment and material. That part of the budget has not yet been approved. Only 90 days from the day we must assume responsibility for such services in the canal, such a budget has not yet been approved.

We must realize that our budget system is still a primitive one. In fact, when one concludes reading all the laws on planning, on a balanced budget, and all the literature that goes with such a topic, what we have left, dear Julito, is the traditional function--that the government officials have always considered that the budget is a matter of cutting and pasting [tijera y engrudo]. The same is happening with the budget for the services to be assumed by the state in the canal area. Every effort is going to be made so that such services are offered as effectively as possible. But at this time we still lack assigned funds for such services, and that is the truth.

[Question] We are concerned very much about the fact that we are assuming as of 1 October, the ports, the railroads, and later the fire department, the police, garbage collection and so forth. All these are vital services that will immediately give an image of the efficiency of Panamanian officials. We cannot go into the canal zone to collect garbage in a worse way than it is being done now; it is a matter of pride to do it just as good or better. If we do not have the funds for these things, then the image of Panama on the first day of operation will be marred, because we cannot even collect garbage. The question is when will this money be available, Don Diogenes? Is anything being done in this respect?

[Answer] Well, in order to answer that I would have to possess prophetic abilities, Julito. However, what you have said is correct. We must try to offer those services in the canal area with the same efficiency they are being done now, at least.

[Question] Don Diogenes, I was recently, let us say, in the dark about the Canal Authority, although I read a lot, but this is such a technical matter that one has to listen to those in the know, the insiders who can help save research time. I would like you to tell us how you regard its function at this stage and how it is going to work after 1 October? I think this is very important because some labor problems have arisen. Some workers are losing their jobs. A work bank [bolsa de trabajo] has been created and we know this is cause for concern but why is it happening?

[Answer] Well, this is one of the aspects in which greater coordination and cooperation is called for between two authorities, the Canal Authority and U.S. authorities, which are still grouped within the existing scheme because two different legislations have to be harmonized. The problem posed by the transfer of workers from the Canal Zone Government and the Panama Canal Company to the Canal Authority, the port authority and the railroad administration lies with the legislation. U.S. legislation, the U.S. Civil Service, effectively protects civil servants. Once an individual enters the U.S. Civil Service, he cannot lose his job, his stability and permanence are insured. They have had to apply this law in the canal area in the activities that are going to be transferred. Since some activities will cease to be under them, some people would be out of a job and they had to be reemployed both in line with the treaty and with U.S. law.

This posed problems to us. We expected that all workers laid-off would constitute a labor market to which we could make offers, but this is not the case because through what they call "bumping" many of those employees will go to other services. Since some have long experience at the ports and railroad, their experience was of value to us. We will have to train personnel. The authority thought about this training, and arrangements were made with U.S. agencies in the canal to allow it, but this is where we faced the first problem--there was no training budget. It depended on an additional budget for the operation of the canal services. And this was cause for concern for a long time until it was decided to train people and see how to pay them later.

These are the problems we have faced. And there have been times of misunderstanding between the Canal Authority and the port authority, but after several meetings--one held last week at the canal administration office which Director Teixeira attended, along with Tommy Paredes and myself--a mechanism of understanding was outlined to tone down the differences, and the recruitment process which opened last week is coming along so far. This is not to say recruitment problems are over. There are still certain serious problems in the railroad or port administration.

[Question] Thank you, Don Diogenes, for this interview. It was a great pleasure having you here.

FRENO FACES POSSIBLE DIVISION DUE TO ARIAS' ILLNESS

PA111609 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 10 Jul 79 pp 1-A, 6-A PA

[Text] This morning, responsible sources told this paper that Dr Arnulfo Arias Madrid's trip to the United States and the state of his health might cause a separation of the groups comprising the National Opposition Front [FRENO].

The report states that at least two of the groups of the National Opposition Front led by former President Arias, the so-called "Panamenist Reaffirmation" [reafirmacion Panamenista] and the "Women's Patriotic Union," have called a "permanent session" in order to evaluate the situation. This could result in the departure of the two groups from FRENO.

The reports indicate that both the Women's Patriotic Union and the Panamenist Reaffirmation are trying to get other FRENO members to leave the organization because they consider that their top leader, [former] President Arias, is not well enough to continue heading it.

AGRARIAN LABOR PARTY EXPLAINS HUMANIST DOCTRINE

PA120401 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 11 Jul 79 p 5 PA

[Agrarian Labor Party manifesto: "What Is Panama's Problem?"--date not specified]

[Text] An analysis based on the Agrarian Labor Party's [PLA] humanist policy reveals that Panama's problem is that the Panamanian, independent of his age, social status or sex, is fed up and tired:

1. Of being used by politicians of the past who bought his vote for their own benefit for 65 years;
2. Of being manipulated for 10 years by a government that has used him as a shield against private enterprise in an attempt to eliminate it;
3. Of having his individual rights used, violated and trampled on with impunity by the government;
4. Of being ruled a "mass" without individual consideration;
5. Of being ruled without being consulted and without receiving explanations prior to price increases of staple products;
6. Of having the cost of living increase while state enterprises lose millions of dollars every month at the expense of those who go hungry;
7. Of being ruled by individuals who have not received his personal vote but have been imposed by force;
8. Of the farce to convince the world that there is democracy in Panama;
9. Of having an excessively indebted and mortgaged country when he does not enjoy the fruits of the projects or services which are not worth the money invested on them; and
10. Of having national dignity sold for crumbs with treaties that have been openly and brazenly violated.

That is why the humanist doctrine of laborism promotes a "humanistic capitalism" in which the private businessman recognizes that the workers are his partners who should be treated as individuals and human beings instead of as a mere factor of production that exchanges an impersonal service for money.

That is why the humanist doctrine of laborism proposes the creation of a new capable, just and fair government that respects the rights and dignity of all citizens, independently of whether he is poor, wealthy, male, female, a professional, illiterate, black, white, immigrant, young or old.

That is why the humanist doctrine of laborism puts into practice its theory by giving the Panamanian the opportunity to join the ranks of the party and immediately enter the board of leaders, where he will have the right to speak and to grow politically as a citizen, and as an important human being without fear of being used or bought, as in the past or now.

That is why laborism does not buy votes, because it convinces individuals who want to have the opportunity to participate in this great crusade to humanize politics, the economy and justice.

That is why the humanist movement of laborism plans to take political power, unmasking the current unfeeling, mercantilistic and incompetent rulers who, with those of the past, are responsible for the unrest and instability in which neither the individual nor business have guarantees or security.

The humanist doctrine of laborism is based on the awareness and recognition of the Panamanian as a human being who is fed up with the abuses against him and who will know how to defend his principles and ideals above everything in order to build a new fatherland based on them.

[Signed] Luis A. Barletta, PLA Provisional Secretary General, 11 Jul 79

BRIEFS

REVENUE FIGURES--Regular central government revenue has increased by 15.6 million balboas over estimates for the first half of this year, Comptroller General Damian Castillo told this station this morning. Revenue during this time totaled 233.4 million balboas, while it was expected to total 219.8 million balboas. Comptroller Castillo added that during the first 6 months of last year, the central government collected 190.5 million balboas. Spending during this period in 1979 had been expected to amount to 261.9 million balboas. Castillo added, however, that real spending totaled 250.9 million balboas. He said that 74 million balboas were used to service the public debt. [Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 9 Jul 79 PA]

COSTA RICA

NICARAGUAN PLANE REPORTEDLY ATTACKING CIVIL GUARDSMEN

PA111751 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1741 GMT 11 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 11 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--A Nicaraguan Air Force plane is attacking positions held by Costa Rican civil guardsmen in the town of Las Vueltas, 5 km from the border and inside Costa Rican territory.

Gina Valdez, a Radio Reloj reporter, said that a bomb fell on a hill occupied by Costa Rican soldiers, but she did not report any casualties. The Costa Rican civil guardsmen returned the fire, the reporter added. The young newswoman was reporting, face down on the floor, crying and saying, "The situation here is horrible."

No Casualties Reported From Raids

PA112019 Panama City Circuito PRC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Jul 79 PA

[Report by San Jose's Radio Columbia reporter Doris Falconer]

[Text] We are in a position to confirm that a Nicaraguan Air Force push-pull plane has attacked two northern towns located here on the border with Nicaragua. They are Las Vueltas and Cabalceta.

In recent days, Public Security Ministry authorities have been reporting that two bridges located in the border area represent military objectives for the Nicaraguan Air Force. These are the bridges over the Las Vueltas and Cabalceta rivers along the border area. The Nicaraguan Air Force believes these two bridges are used to supply weapons to Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] members and its most recent attacks have been carried out against them. This is why public security authorities had declared this a restricted area for both newsmen and civilians. This was done in order to prevent any major tragedies.

In the past few days things had quieted down in this area and confrontations had been occurring deeper inside Nicaraguan territory. For this reason, the Costa Rican authorities had been allowing people into the area and allowed members of the public force to symbolically station themselves at the Penas Blancas border post.

Nonetheless, approximately 20 minutes ago, a Nicaraguan Air Force plane bombed the bridge over the Las Vueltas River and the Cabalceta area. No casualties or major damage have been reported. We will now listen to Col Fernando Munoz, who is in charge of operations in the northern region. He will confirm this information.

[Begin recording] The attack began approximately 30 minutes ago and it is still going on. A plane has been dropping powerful bombs near Las Vueltas. The Las Vueltas bridge apparently continues to be its objective and this is precisely where most national and foreign newsmen were at the time, waiting to cross toward Penas Blancas.

The entire civilian population has behaved well. Apparently, panic did not prevail and people moved about cautiously. We do not know yet if anyone has been injured.

This is a case of open and flagrant violation by Somoza's government against the Costa Rican people. We will do everything in our power to evacuate the civilian population from Las Vueltas and the adjacent areas in order to be able to protect that part of the national territory without any problems. By this I mean that civilians hinder the Civil Guard's defensive actions because it is very difficult to [words indistinct].

[Words indistinct] Newsmen were at the site. We deplore such situations but, unfortunately, we constitute Anastasio Somoza's main objective and all we can do now is stand up like one man, like a single soldier, and confront Somoza's incredible actions.

With its scant resources, the public force will be present and will stand firmly without stepping back even once. We will be on the side of Costa Ricans to the last moment. We ask the national population not to be excessively alarmed, not to be misled by unofficial information. The one thing that is true at this point is that we are being openly and flagrantly attacked before everyone's eyes. Yet we are limited in our actions because we cannot respond to this attack. From now on, any aircraft violating our national territory will meet with our soldiers' barrier of fire and we will no longer tolerate these kinds of violations.

[Question] Colonel Munoz, do you mean to say that the attacks on these communities are still going on?

[Answer] Yes, that area is being attacked once more to the detriment of the civilian population. Apparently, Las Vueltas bridge continues to be a military objective. Unfortunately, the vehicles of many newsmen are there at this time. The pilot may have (?thought) that they are Sandinists or members of a new invading group from Costa Rican territory, as they have claimed in the past.

I repeat, Costa Rican citizens should remain calm. We have people who can guarantee their tranquillity and we are taking care of that. [end recording]

Further on Nicaraguan Air Strike

PA112038 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1955 GMT 11 Jul 79 PA

[Gina Valdes telephone report from border; presumably live]

[Text] The situation with the Nicaraguan National Guard planes is getting worse. As we previously reported, they were bombing Las Vueltas. Now two push-pull planes have gone as far as the Sonzapote River. This river is approximately 5 km from Las Vueltas. This means that since it is 5 km from Penas Blancas and then an additional 5 km from the Las Vueltas River to Sonzapote [as heard] the Nicaraguan National Guard is bombing an area of approximately 15 km.

At this moment, the Costa Rican Civil Guard is retreating and taking steps to try to prevent the Nicaraguan National Guard planes from attacking.

Two youths who were coming from Las Vueltas were followed by the plane. They were very scared. We are now trying to get to the Sonzapote area to verify the violation of the Costa Rican airspace, although this has been confirmed by Colonel Ulate, who is on his way to San Jose to report and receive instructions.

The push-pull planes are going as far as Sonzapote, over 15 km inside Costa Rican territory. They are approaching La Cruz and are dropping bombs. They are launching rockets, just as they did when they attacked us a short time ago at Las Vueltas. This time it is further, at the Sonzapote River. In other words, the planes of the Nicaraguan National Guard are attacking the civilians all along the entire border area.

We will report further and in more detail about this violation of Costa Rica's airspace and the bombing of our border territory.

Evacuation of Civilians

PA112229 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2107 GMT 11 Jul 79 PA

[Telephone report by Gina Valdes from La Cruz--live]

[Text] Red Cross units and Civil Guard vehicles are working to evacuate all residents and peasants from Las Vueltas, Sonzapote and nearby areas to La Cruz.

A few minutes ago [words indistinct] in which Captain Pacheco was traveling. Captain Pacheco said a National Guard T-33 jet fired at his vehicle and at an ambulance full of refugees and evacuees. He said they stopped by the roadside and attempted to avoid the firing.

We can see from the first Civil Guard roadblock here in La Cruz how the Nicaraguan planes are flying over Las Vueltas and Sonzapote. We learned from the Red Cross that there are still persons to be evacuated. The T-33 jet continues to follow the Red Cross ambulances, which are properly identified. Trucks, ambulances and Civil Guard vehicles full of people are constantly arriving here in La Cruz. The people are being helped here. The people are tense.

We also see the Costa Rican Civil Guard mobilizing. Col Fernando Munoz is in command. He has been unable to give any statements to the press because he is very busy. The clinic in La Cruz was expecting the arrival of wounded persons, but there have not been any reports on wounded persons thus far from the constant bombing.

The Nicaraguan Air Force continues to overfly Costa Rican airspace, strafing and firing rockets at the civilian population in our country.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, U.S. AMBASSADOR OPEN TALKS

PA112307 Paris AFP in Spanish 2159 GMT 11 Jul 79 PA

[By Gilberto Lopes]

[Text] San Jose, 11 Jul (AFP)--Observers said here today that cutting the Sandinists' supply lines is practically the only way the United States can apply pressure in order to impose a solution more favorable to its interests in Nicaragua.

Questioned by AFP, Sergio Ramirez, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, agreed this could be an alternative for the U.S. Government.

Ramirez was discussing the global international airways plane, on the ground at Tunis under still-undefined conditions and according to Washington, transporting weapons from the Palestinians to the Nicaraguan guerrillas.

Although he claimed not to be informed on the subject, Sergio Ramirez agreed that blocking supplies to the Sandinist Front could be a method, based on intelligence operations to exert pressure.

Nobody here has forgotten the presence of a small U.S. force at Llano Grande International Airport, 50 km from the border with Nicaragua. This force operated powerful telecommunications equipment for 2 days. It was said at the time that they were able to monitor all communications on the battlefield.

Although the purpose of this mission was never fully explained, it is believed here that all steps taken by the interested parties tend to strengthen their positions in view of Gen Anastasio Somoza's imminent fall.

Sergio Ramirez said the provisional junta met yesterday morning for the first time in a round of talks with U.S. Ambassador William Bowdler and that they will probably meet again today. Ramirez would not confirm or deny a statement by State Department Spokesman Hodding Carter that the meeting had been held at the junta's request. The meeting is part of a round of talks, he said to AFP.

Regarding the matters discussed, Ramirez refused to go into detail but he said that in the next few hours they will give Bowdler a document addressed not only to the United States but to all the countries that voted on the recent resolution of the OAS consultative meeting.

In this document, he said, we shall indicate what is in our opinion the best way to guarantee peace in Nicaragua.

Ramirez denied emphatically that the junta is discussing the inclusion of three other members, according to reports issued in Panama yesterday. Apparently negotiations are still far from an immediate solution. This impression was reinforced by General Somoza today in a bellicose speech in Managua.

Junta Presents Peace Plan

PA120244 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Jul 79 PA

[Government of National Reconstruction junta communique on "Plan to Reach Peace," read by unidentified spokesman--apparently recorded]

[Text] Government of National Reconstruction Plan to Reach Peace:

Even though it is true that the solution to the serious problem in Nicaragua resides exclusively with the Nicaraguan people, the solidarity [words indistinct] essential so that this plan can be carried out [word indistinct] in compliance with the OAS foreign ministers consultative meeting resolution approved on 23 June 1979.

The following steps would insure the immediate and final replacement of the Somozist regime, already defeated by the heroic and embattled Nicaraguan people and their vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. This plan for a political solution would have as its only alternative the military annihilation of Somozism, which could take a few more weeks and unnecessarily cause much more death and destruction.

Stages of the Plan:

1. Somoza presents his resignation to the Congress, which in turn accepts it and turns power over to the Government of National Reconstruction in recognition of the support it has from all sectors of Nicaraguan society.
2. The Government of National Reconstruction is installed. This government is made up of representatives of all sectors of Nicaraguan politics and has their official support.
3. Immediately after the Government of National Reconstruction is installed in Nicaragua, the OAS member countries, especially those which promoted or voted in favor of the resolution, will proceed to recognize it immediately as the legitimate government of Nicaragua.
4. The Government of National Reconstruction will immediately proceed to:
 - A. Abolish the Somozist constitution.
 - B. Promulgate the fundamental statute which will provisionally serve the Government of National Reconstruction.
 - C. Dissolve the national congress.
 - D. Order the national guardsmen to cease hostilities and to return immediately to their garrisons with guarantees that their lives and other rights will be respected. Officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers who so desire can join the new national army or return to civilian life. The Sandinist army will call a cease-fire in order to permit the implementation of the present agreements and will maintain the positions they hold at the time of the decree.
5. Order will be maintained by means of those national guardsmen who have accepted the cease-fire and who are appointed to this task by the Government of National Reconstruction. They will carry out this task together with Sandinist army fighters.
6. The organic law regulating legal institutions will not be suspended.
7. The program of the Government of National Reconstruction will be implemented.

8. The departure from the country of all members of the Somozist military and all officials who so desire and who are not involved in serious crimes against the people will be guaranteed.

Annex I. Resolution of the 17th OAS Consultative Meeting of Foreign Ministers.

Annex II. Guarantees Law.

Annex III. Organic Law.

Annex IV. Program of the Government of National Reconstruction.

NICARAGUAN JUNTA MEETS WITH FORMER PRESIDENT FIGUERES

PA112216 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1806 GMT 11 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 11 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the provisional junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, has said that the struggle in his country is in its last phase.

Ramirez made the statement at the meeting he and Violeta Barrios de Chamorro and Alfonso Robelo, also members of the Nicaraguan opposition government, held with former Costa Rican President Jose Figueres Ferrer at a ranch southeast of San Jose.

Ramirez told the Costa Rican newspaper LA REPUBLICA that the three members of the junta who live in Costa Rica are willing to travel to Nicaragua "when conditions are right." He indicated that "Somoza has already lost the war," and added that this is shown by the fact that his troops lost their positions in the fort in the city of Leon and in Masaya. He said the Nicaraguan army has lost its offensive capability and has gone over to the defensive.

Former President Figueres indicated that he fears that when Somoza falls a Marxist government will be installed in Nicaragua. He added that initially it will be successful but it will subsequently lead to U.S. military intervention, the paper reported.

Figueres said he is trying to find out from the Marxist members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) how far they want to go on carrying out the reforms Nicaragua needs.

The former president said the Marxists are a minority in the FSLN but that despite this they have the right to demand that the democrats guarantee certain social reforms.

Figueres described the well-known guerrilla leader Eden Pastora, "Commander Cero," as a "moderate and democratic element."

JUDICIAL INVESTIGATION POLICE RAID SANDINIST TRAINING CENTER

PA120424 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Members of the Judicial Investigation Police, radio patrols and General Investigation Directorate personnel raided a house serving as a Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] operations center and training school. Weapons of various types, training manuals and a large amount of equipment were seized by the authorities.

The house has been cordoned off and we have not been able to question its occupants. However, we were informed by public security personnel that four vehicles were loaded with food, equipment and weapons of various types taken from the house and that additional evidence is being gathered.

The center is located near to the [words indistinct] church and apparently has been operating for several months. A vehicle with Nicaraguan license plate number ES 202407 was seized in the garage and three Sandinists, whose names have not been released, were also captured. Apparently they operated the training school.

EL SALVADOR

NO OFFICIAL REACTION TO NEW HONDURAN FOREIGN MINISTER

PA121330 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1844 GMT 11 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--There has been no official reaction in El Salvador to the appointment of Eliseo Perez Cadalso as the new Honduran foreign minister. The present ambassador to Mexico will replace Col Roberto Palma Galvez, who has resigned for reasons of health.

In the circles consulted by this agency, the news was regarded as discouraging because Perez Cadalso is considered "a sworn enemy of Salvadorans."

The new Honduran foreign minister lived in San Salvador for many years but voluntarily left El Salvador shortly before the 100-hour war in which the two countries' armies fought on 14 July 1969, after having harshly criticized their country, Salvadorans of all social echelons still recall.

With the aid of Peruvian jurist Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, El Salvador and Honduras are currently involved in a mediation process aimed at signing a treaty guaranteeing peace to both countries.

GUATEMALA

TWO POLITICAL PARTIES SUPPORT SANDINIST FRONT

PA120314 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1925 GMT 11 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 11 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Two Guatemalan political parties today announced their support for the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] struggling against Somoza in Nicaragua. Another party opposed it and two others refused to commit themselves.

The opposition Guatemalan Christian Democracy [DCG], and the United Revolutionary Front [FUR] expressed support for the Sandinist struggle and demanded the immediate separation of Somoza from the Nicaraguan Government. They added that in view of the imminent fall of Somozism, the way should be cleared for an authentic popular, representative government in Nicaragua.

Meanwhile, the anticommunist opposition National Liberation Movement Party is heading a campaign against the Sandinist Front and in solidarity with Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza, claiming that the FSLN wants to assume power to establish a "communist" government.

The government coalition made up of the Revolutionary Party and the Democratic Institutional Party refrained from expressing an opinion on the Sandinist Front, noting that they "do not interfere in the affairs of other countries."

NICARAGUA

SOMOZA HAS NO COMMENT ON AIRSTRIKES IN COSTA RICA

PA120023 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2303 GMT 11 Jul 79 PA

[Telephone interview with President Somoza 11 July--recorded]

[Text] [Question] How are the talks going with the United States?

[Answer] Well, right now I cannot give you any information because we have not agreed on our next meeting.

[Question] [words indistinct] you meet?

[Answer] No, we have not met.

[Question] The cable said there were some ambassadors--not Pezzullo but the other two which are now in the talks, but that the United States will propose something so that you can leave the country. Is that true?

[Answer] Frankly, we are waiting to see what they are negotiating so we can consider it.

[Question] Would this mean that the United States has not proposed anything special yet for negotiations and a solution to the Nicaraguan crisis?

[Answer] That's right; they have proposed my ouster and I have refused because I believe they must fulfill certain conditions.

[Question] Mr President, this morning and this afternoon newsmen at Penas Blancas and Las Vueltas said the National Guard had bombed the place. Do you have any knowledge of this?

[Answer] I know we are carrying out military operations on the Nicaraguan side.

[Question] But it seems that this took place on the Costa Rican side in Las Vueltas.

[Answer] I do not know and cannot say anything about the matter.

[Question] We were unofficially informed--many reports were heard without official confirmation--that there was an order from the United States pressuring Costa Rica into supporting an agreement between you and the United States.

[Answer] We would follow no orders from the United States to bomb a friendly country.

[Question] Mr President, how is the military situation in the country today?

[Answer] Throughout the country we are progressing slowly to attain our objective, which is to destroy the enemy.

[Question] Are you going to continue the tactic of serial bombing?

[Answer] That tactic is the result of the fact that the rebels use houses for operations [words indistinct] so we have to get them out of there using the greatest firepower possible.

[Question] Are you aware of the incident in Costa Rica yesterday at the Nicaraguan Consulate when the deputy consul was reported to have been wounded? According to reports, the deputy consul is in Los Angeles. Is this true?

[Answer] Unfortunately there are no guarantees in Costa Rica for any citizen because persons pretending to be from the Sandinist Front fired at him in the presence of several Costa Rican women. This is the result of the facilities the Costa Rican Government has given these persons to do as they please in the "Switzerland of Central America."

[Question] Does this mean there will be no Nicaraguan deputy consul?

[Answer] No, because we think we should have our consular representation because not all Nicaraguans living in Costa Rica are enemies of the Nicaraguan Government and they need consular aid.

[Question] Mr President, what about the request you made through Mr Sevilla Sacasa for an OAS meeting. What will be discussed at this meeting on Nicaragua's behalf, and what will you propose?

[Answer] You will have to wait until tomorrow for this. Please excuse me because I am being called to attend a meeting.

People Urged To Defend Homes

PA112048 Paris AFP in Spanish 2008 GMT 11 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 11 Jul (AFP)--President Anastasio Somoza today asked all Nicaraguan men and women to prepare to defend their homes against what he called the "tragic regime the communists are trying to impose on us."

Somoza spoke at the Army Officers Club, a short distance from his office, while in a show of force several T-38 combat planes flew low over the military installations surrounding Tiscapa Hill.

Somoza made a speech with belligerent overtones and at no time mentioned his possible resignation. He said the National Guard is firmly repelling what he described as invaders and said the Nicaraguan people will never forget Costa Rica's treacherous actions against its brothers in sponsoring this invasion. He referred to the Sandinist guerrillas as false liberators who destroy and burn entire cities. He said that in Leon, which the Sandinists seized on 12 June, a communist regime has already been established and imposed by force on the people.

In general, Somoza's speech reflected his determination to wage the war to the very end and did not mention anything about his alleged resignation as a result of the diplomatic negotiations currently underway.

Whenever he referred to a possible solution to the crisis, Somoza mentioned the need for a peaceful solution based on free elections. Finally, he affirmed that the army is fighting in order to preserve the Nicaraguan people's right to free elections.

More on Somoza Statement

PA112249 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2142 GMT 11 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 11 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--A belligerent and optimistic General Somoza, who said nothing about an alleged resignation and vowed to fight Marxism-Leninism, addressed Nicaraguans over radio and television today.

Somoza reiterated his charge that international communism has invaded Nicaragua from Costa Rican territory with the support of Cuba, Venezuela and Panama, "sowing terror and death, trying to take away the dynamic progress made by the liberal administrations for the sake of the needy."

"We will never forget the Costa Ricans' betrayal of their Nicaraguan brothers," Somoza warned.

As commander in chief of the Armed Forces, he vowed firm defense of "the homeland, a victim of an unfair communist attack."

"I think it is time for every man and woman who loves freedom, free enterprise and individual liberty to stand up and fight for their property, their family and the freedom of all Nicaraguans," Somoza stated.

Rumors of President Somoza's announced immediate resignation were not confirmed during the strong presidential address, read in the Information and Press Secretariat's conference room in the old military club, a short distance from the "bunker," Somoza's fortified office.

After reading the address and dodging newsmen's questions, the president mixed with state officials, had a drink of whisky and sang the national anthem with them. Somozist deputies suspended a session they were holding in the Intercontinental Hotel to hear General Somoza's address.

President to Continue Fighting

PA111930 Paris AFP in Spanish 1907 GMT 11 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 11 Jul (AFP)--Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza today promised during a speech over radio and television that he will continue fighting against the destructive forces of evil represented by Marxism-Leninism.

In a message to the nation today on the occasion of the anniversary of the liberal revolution of 1893, Somoza condemned the diabolical conspiracy of Fidel Castro, Carlos Andres Perez, Omar Torrijos and Rodrigo Carazo against the Nicaraguan people.

Somoza made no reference whatsoever to the rumors about his imminent resignation which have been circulating in this capital for several days. Somoza himself encouraged the rumors when he said that he is prepared to leave power if an orderly transition, based on the National Guard and the Liberal Party, is achieved.

A report that Somoza would turn over power to Ismael Reyes, president of the Nicaraguan Red Cross, was described as preposterous by a member of his government and was rejected by the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

GOVERNMENT DECREES CENSORSHIP OF NEWS FROM COUNTRY

PA120046 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2349 GMT 12 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 11 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The government of President Anastasio Somoza this afternoon decreed the censorship of reports or dispatches originating in this Central American country. The censorship was announced in a communique issued by the state's Press Secretariat this afternoon. The official communique notes that newsmen will continue to have the full cooperation of General Somoza's government.

The newspaper NOVEDADES--owned by the Somoza family--is the only newspaper being published in Managua now because the opposition newspaper LA PRENSA was damaged by bombing carried out by the Air Force loyal to Somoza. Three radio stations are operating in Managua: the state-owned station, Estacion X and Radio Mundial.

In its daily programs, the government-owned station gives full support to President Somoza's regime and condemns the Sandinist guerrilla actions. The other stations carry no newscasts, only music. Regarding the television stations, one of them is owned by the Nicaraguan president and the other by private individuals. The two are airing music but no newscasts. The last time the Somoza government imposed press censorship was in September 1978 when Sandinist guerrillas took over Matagalpa, Esteli and Leon.

ROME WEEKLY INTERVIEWS SANDINIST 'SPIRITUAL FATHER'

LD111341 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 8 Jul 79 pp 34-37 LD

[Gabriele Invernizzi report on San Jose, Costa Rica, interview with 'spiritual father of Sandinistas' Ernesto Cardenal: "This Is How Things Will Be After Somoza"--date not specified]

[Excerpt] I found Cardenal on the telephone while, according to the newspaper and television, Commander Cero's column was about to unleash the decisive attack on Somoza's headquarters. The first question was necessarily general--just one way of starting the conversation, which later became gradually more specific and detailed.

[Question] What is happening at present in Nicaragua?

[Answer] There is fighting throughout the country. There are extensive liberated areas. We are now sure of success.

[Question] Is it true that there are many mercenaries fighting with Somoza's National Guard?

[Answer] Yes. They come from Guatemala and El Salvador; a large number of them have been captured over the past few days. We have also captured some South Vietnamese sent some time ago by the United States. And in southern Nicaragua we intercepted a radio message from the National Guard which mentioned the name of an American colonel who is fighting in those parts. But there are many American soldiers fighting with Somoza.

[Question] Are they fighting or are they there as military advisers?

[Answer] They are fighting, they are fighting....

[Question] There has been talk of a military intervention by the OAS countries, that is by a "peace force" to separate the warring sides, save Somoza and halt the advance of the Sandinist revolution. And an action by the United States is still a possibility....

[Answer] Well, even if that happened the struggle would continue in Nicaragua, until the last, until the total defeat of the Somozist dictatorship. And if there were a foreign intervention the conflict would become internationalized, because in that case we would seek aid from international brigades all over the world.

[Question] What future do you foresee for Nicaragua?

[Answer] First, the establishment of a government of national reconstruction based on the people's sovereignty and self determination. The country is now almost totally destroyed and it will take everyone's participation to overcome famine, unemployment, illiteracy and resolve the problems of health, the housing shortage.... But the first measure will be the expropriation of all the possessions of Somoza and his principal allies and accomplices, which will mean taking charge of a major portion of the country's economy....

[Question] Why are you not a member of the provisional government?

[Answer] The junta was chosen and appointed by the Sandinist Front, and as far as I am concerned I do not aspire to any political post. What I want is to continue my work as a poet, a priest and a prophet.

FSLN URGES U.S. PEOPLE TO STOP INTERVENTION MANEUVERS

PA102202 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 2030 GMT 10 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Sister nations of the world, people of the United States: The Nicaraguan people, who have taken up arms to win their right to freedom, democracy and peace, so long denied by Somozism, by virtue of authority earned through their heroic struggle and sacrifice and their determination to fight to the death if necessary, demand immediate action by all democratic peoples of the world against the intervention threats against our country by the most reactionary sectors of the U.S. Government. The imperialist maneuvers in our country will not succeed because we are determined to die fighting rather than live on our knees. We demand the mobilization of all organizations, unions and pressure groups among the U.S. people to put pressure in every way possible on their government and stop the interventionist adventure by the reactionary sectors. We appeal to the International Working Womens Union, to the Auto Workers Union, to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, to the Martin Luther King Group, and to the Washington National Press Club.

There is no reason for the people of the United States to suffer the consequences of the interventionist adventures of the antidemocratic and reactionary sectors of the U.S. Government. Thousands of mothers, wives and children are still suffering from the terrible consequences of the Vietnam war, where thousands of U.S. citizens died, who had no interest in that liberation conflict by a people oppressed for so many years. Let everyone demand respect for the resolutions of the 17th OAS consultation meeting. Let everyone carry out every possible action to support our democratic principles. Let everyone offer solidarity with the struggle of a heroic people, who have paid a tremendous price to win freedom, justice and peace.

Long Live the Heroic People of Nicaragua! No to North American Intervention!
Hands off Nicaragua! Long Live the Government of National Reconstruction! Free Fatherland or Death!

SANDINIST BULLETIN SAYS NATIONAL GUARDSMEN FLEEING

PA120010 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2229 GMT 11 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 11 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--A war bulletin issued by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] here today reported that President Anastasio Somoza's National Guard is fleeing in "disarray." The guerrillas say they have recovered many weapons in Ciudad de la Paz and in the outskirts of Leon, Masaya, Granada and Matagalpa.

According to the FSLN, the advance of its guerrilla columns in these areas was strengthened by light armored vehicles, one Sherman tank, two armored cars, 50-caliber and 30-caliber machineguns, Garand, Enfield and Galil rifles, and M-3 and Uzi sub-machine guns. This arsenal was captured from garrisons and convoys that were ambushed and where many soldiers were killed. Many soldiers escaped but others turned their weapons over to the FSLN and joined the guerrilla ranks.

The bulletin affirms that optimism and morale within the Sandinist ranks is increasing constantly because the National Guard is demoralized. The Sandinists say they inflicted approximately 100 casualties on the National Guard in Masaya when guardsmen tried to attack the city in an attempt to evict them. They also say that the last National Guard redoubt in Matagalpa fell yesterday. The survivors fled the battlefield in disarray.

The FSLN noted that their prisoners have told them that they have been ordered to hide their weapons or destroy them in the event of overwhelming guerrilla attacks. The war bulletin stated: "That attitude by the top National Guard officers reveals that the National Guard demoralization knows no bounds."

FSLN RADIO GIVES LIST OF 'LIBERATED' TOWNS

PA111435 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 1200 GMT 11 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Leon has already conquered the sun of liberty. Long Live the Free People of Leon! So have the towns of Masaya, Diriamba, Ingenio San Antonio, Matagalpa, Santo Tomas, La Libertad, San Marcos, Muy Muy, Matiguas, Sebaco, Esteli, San Rafael del Norte, La Concordia, Yali, La Trinidad, Acoyapa, Rama, Tola, Belen, La Gateada, Cardenas, Masatepa, Chichigalpa, Somotillo, Villa Nueva, Nagarote, El Guasaule, Dolores and Sapua.

The Sandinists, the people have won a generalized victory throughout Nicaragua. El Fortin and Coyotepe are already ours. No other fortress will be able to stand up to us. Long Live the People Who Are Victorious by Means of the Weapons of the Sandinists, the Weapons of Liberation, the Weapons of a Free Nicaragua! Long Live the Sandinist National Liberation Front! Long Live the Heroic People of Nicaragua! Long Live a Free Nicaragua! Free Fatherland or Death!

SANDINISTS REPORT EVIDENCE OF SALVADORAN, GUATEMALAN INVOLVEMENT

PA111423 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 1200 GMT 11 Jul 79 PA

[Text] In the city of Leon, the General Staff of the Rigoberto Lopez Perez Eastern Front found more evidence of the participation of Salvadoran and Guatemalan mercenaries, who were sent by the governments of those two countries to kill Nicaraguans in Somoza's defense.

Upon the capture of El Fortin in Leon, our Sandinist comrades found several boxes stamped with the seal of the Guatemalan Defense Ministry. The boxes contained mortar shells and rifle cartridges.

In addition, our comrades found papers belonging to members of the General Staff of the Salvadoran Armed Forces. From the papers found at El Fortin by the General Staff of the Rigoberto Lopez Perez Eastern Front, it has been established that the mercenary officers of the Salvadoran and Guatemalan armies were giving courses in espionage, or what they call intelligence.

The fall of El Fortin to our Sandinist forces is one more clear indication that, despite the aid which Somoza is receiving from foreign governments, his National Guardsmen have been unable to halt the sweeping advance of the forces of the Sandinist National Liberation Front against the enemies of our country.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS IN SPANISH MUNITIONS REACH NICARAGUA

WA111400 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 9 Jul 79 p 14 WA

[Text] In spite of official appeals for peace to Nicaragua's dictator Somoza, the Spanish Government has not yet cut off deliveries of arms to that Central American state. A few days ago, 10,000 mortar shells and hand grenades, as well as 50,000 rounds of submachine gun ammunition, with a total value of one million dollars, were dispatched for Somoza's National Guard. The Portuguese firm "Norte Importadora", based in Lisbon, served as middleman. In reply to a parliamentary inquiry from Socialist Luis Yanez, the Madrid government answered that the business had taken place without its knowledge.

MATAGALPA REBEL GOVERNMENT ISSUES REGULATIONS

PA112358 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2221 GMT 11 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 11 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The rebel government of Matagalpa, a city in north-western Nicaragua taken a month ago by the Sandinists, today issued an ordinance placing under its control all vehicles, spare parts, fuel and food supplies there.

Food and fuel are scarce in that city as well as in many other parts of the country, and rebel brigades are searching neighboring communities for these vital products.

The Matagalpa Sandinist chief of staff, according to the directive announced by its official "Radio Insurreccion," ordered all professionals, workers and peasants to return to work, particularly agriculture.

Meanwhile, the term "Compa" (an abbreviation for companero) has been generalized among the people because, according to "Radio Insurreccion," it is "representative of socialist revolutionary respect, replacing the terms mister, commander and other titles."

The rebel station today also transmitted rules for the civil defense against bombing by the government Air Force and anti-aircraft shelters have been built.

Armed militiamen have been entrusted with "defense of the anti-Somozist and anti-imperialist revolution of Nicaragua," according to today's directive.

Gen Anastasio Somoza, in a message on radio and television, said a communist system is being set up in Matagalpa, Leon and other cities controlled by the Sandinists.

Meanwhile, as the Sandinist Front proclaimed the return to freedom in Matagalpa, the Somozist National Guard exhorted the people to abandon the city and announced an upcoming operation to evict the guerrillas.

Today the army announced important advances in its offensive to recover Masaya, which has been in rebel hands for nearly a month.

According to military sources, the Sandinists have some 3,000 heavily armed men in Masaya, only 30 km from Managua.

In the northwest the rebels continue in full control of Leon, the second largest city in the country.

The Sandinists in mid-June established their first municipal government there which recognizes the national reconstruction junta of Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, Alfonso Robelo, Sergio Ramirez, Moises Hassan and Daniel Ortega.

The Somoza regime accuses the rebels of having established socialism through terror in Leon and of lack of respect for that city's Catholic population.

350 REFUGEES REPORTED IN COLOMBIAN EMBASSY

PA111728 Paris AFP in Spanish 1432 GMT 11 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 11 Jul (AFP)--Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas revealed here today that there are 350 political refugees in this country's embassy in Managua. The refugees have fled from Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza's government.

He said that although the situation has grown worse in Nicaragua, Colombia persists in maintaining relations with Nicaragua, thus fulfilling the humanitarian duty of granting asylum without discrimination to persons who are victims of political persecution.

Respect for the right to asylum is worth more at this moment than a theoretical diplomatic relation, Uribe told newsmen. He confirmed that there are three Nicaraguan National Guard officers among the 350 refugees.

FSLN REPORTS CLASHES IN ZELAYA DEPARTMENT

PA111433 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jul 79 PA

[Text] The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] reports in a communique that FSLN forces clashed with Somozist troops along Yolaina Sierra, near Nueva Guinea, in the southern sector of Zelaya Department. According to the FSLN communique, the enemy suffered heavy losses in these clashes.

The communique also reports clashes between Sandinist forces and Somozist Guardsmen on Sunday and Monday in Diria, Granada Department. The enemy suffered heavy losses here also, the communique states.

The communique also reports clashes with the murderous Somozist Guard near Bluefields, capital of Zelaya Department, and of constant incursions by Sandinist combat units into the mining centers of Duina, La Rosita and Bonanza, in the northern sector of Zelaya Department.

STATEMENT OF SUPPORT FOR NICARAGUA SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

FL112317 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2237 GMT 11 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The Cuban national committee of support for the international conference of solidarity with Nicaragua that will be held in Caracas, Venezuela, today released a statement in Havana at a meeting held at the headquarters of the Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP]. The statement expresses firm support for the conference for considering it the broadest expression of the progressive and peace-loving forces' unanimous support for the heroic struggle of the Nicaraguan people. The national committee is composed of representatives of our workers, peasants, youth, women, students, intellectuals and people in general.

The statement reaffirms support for the provisional National Government of Reconstruction and Sandinista National Liberation Front [FSLN] as legitimate representatives of the Nicaraguan people. The statement of the national committee of support for the international conference of solidarity with Nicaragua also states that the committee is prepared to mobilize all the forces of our people to support the agreements that are reached at the Caracas conference. It reports that the organizations represented in the committee will request their counterpart organizations throughout the world to express their solidarity with the Nicaraguan people, of adding that this solidarity will be made evident by requesting their respective governments that they recognize the provisional National Government of Reconstruction of Nicaragua.

The statement was signed by the members of the national committee of support for the international conference of solidarity with Nicaragua. It was announced at the meeting held at MPSP headquarters this afternoon that the Cuban delegation to the international conference of solidarity with Nicaragua will be led by Jorge Lezcano. Elena Gil, chairman of the national committee of support for the international conference of solidarity with Nicaragua, and committee member Vilma Espin, Roberto Veiga, Luis Orlando Dominguez and Jorge Lezcano attended the signing ceremony. Others present included Roberto Robaina, Jose Ramirez Cruz, Rene Rodriguez, Ernesto Vera, Mirta Aguirre, Dr Zoilo Marinello and Eliseo Diego. William Gonzalez, who is FSLN representative in Cuba, attended the meeting as a guest.

COMMENTATOR SCORES DEFICIENCIES, LACK OF RESPONSIBILITY

FL112239 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 11 Jul 79 FL

[Guido Garcia Inclan Commentary]

[Excerpts] After our Fidel spoke at the National People's Government Assembly [on 5 July], there has been a slight reaction among some persons who apparently have awakened or are awakening although they are still sleepy. In his accusations, Fidel had to mention the press, radio and television which did not perform their duties. However, we can proudly say that for our part there is nothing new because we [the radio station Radio Periodico del Aire] have gone through exactly 20 years without leaving our trench a single day criticizing the dishonest, the parasites and the irresponsible; the ones who think that by not doing anything they are working against the revolution, our revolution which owes respect to more than 20,000 brothers who died in the struggle.

Friends, there are things for which there is no parallel. These things are talked about, they go on and, what is worse, they continue happening despite Fidel's words and what we say every day. Furthermore, we can assure you that the ones truly responsible for each thing, for each mistake, have names. We had reported that the boulevard, a site of shame for our Havana, was going to be refurbished, however, it should be torn up. It is a center of corruption and vice. It is an indescribable [word indistinct]. The same is true of the Fe del Valle Park where the lazy people gather every night.

We have said and still say that we must conserve water, and that meters are being installed to preclude its waste. However, on 36th Street between 3d and 5th Avenues in Miramar and also in front of the Ethiopian Embassy there are some public water leaks wasting thousands of gallons of water every day, but nothing is done and no one does anything; everything is a struggle. We have said, still say and repeat that there is no talcum powder and that there has not been any talcum powder or other cosmetics for months. We have been told that the raw materials to manufacture all this would have to be purchased with dollars, and that the materials could not be imported because they cost too much.

Against all this we also have said and repeated that there is a Cuban friend of ours named Carlos Martinez Duran who knows that there are enough raw materials in Cuba to manufacture all this and even have some for export. We have said, still say and confirm that while the people have no housing there are on 10th and 21st (?streets) in Vedado a vacant big house and several other houses where Soviet technicians lived and worked. More than 20 families could live in those houses but no one does anything, no one knows anything and no one says anything. We insist that there must be one or several persons who can be blamed for all this. Furthermore, they have names. We believe and we suppose that our Fidel--poor Fidel--will not have to speak about all this again and remind us of our responsibilities. Responsibility is an old thing but we do not see it anywhere.

RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ CONCLUDES VISIT TO INDIA

FL111144 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, has concluded a 5-day official visit to India which dealt with the upcoming nonaligned countries movement summit. Carlos Rafael discussed this with Prime Minister Morarji Desai, to whom he delivered a personal letter from Fidel Castro, Cuban chief of state and government, and with Foreign Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee and other Indian officials.

Prior to the end of his visit the Cuban vice president attended a meeting organized by the India-Cuba Friendship Association at which (R. Ike), secretary of the ruling Janata Party, spoke and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez held a press conference. In his statements, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez reported on the agreements reached which dealt with the draft of the final declaration of the summit conference presented by his country. He said that in general terms our agreement does not prevent points from being discussed. This will be discussed with an Indian delegation in Havana in August 1979. The Cuban vice president categorically denied reports in the Western press stating that Cuba is trying to alter the nonaligned principles, and he reiterated that this country maintains that the movement is first of all, anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-racist.

On the Cuban position in the case of Egypt, he pointed out the difference between the Cuban role as host, which obliges it to extend an invitation to the Cairo Government which is a member of the movement, and its political position which condemns the treaty with Israel and resolutely supports the Arab countries' position. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said that although Cuba would like to prevent the question of suspending Egypt from becoming an obstacle in the development of the summit, there is no doubt that Cuba would support the position of the Arab countries on this question.

Rodriguez Arrives in Sri Lanka

FL112246 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2240 GMT 11 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, has arrived in Colombo, Sri Lanka, from Italy. [as heard] He will hold talks with Sri Lanka's President Junius Richard Jayewardene and the prime minister and Foreign Minister Abudul Hameed. The talks will be on the forthcoming nonaligned countries summit conference.

FLAVIO BRAVO ARRIVES IN HANOI

FL111427 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 11 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Hanoi--A Cuban delegation headed by Flavio Bravo, vice president of the Council of Ministers, today arrived in Hanoi. The delegation was received at the government's protocol house by Huynh Tan Phat, vice premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], Nguyen Co Thach, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and secretary of state, Vice Foreign Minister Hoang Luong and other top-level officials from the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry. Cuban Ambassador to Vietnam Melba Hernandez del Ray was also present. Pelegrin Torras, vice foreign minister is part of the delegation.

END OF SUGARCANE HARVEST COMMEMORATED IN HOLGUIN

FL111356 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1247 GMT 11 Jul 79 PL

[Text] The ceremony commemorating the end of the sugarcane harvest in Holguin Province was held at the Fernando de Dios sugar mill, which has been the vanguard for 2 consecutive years. During the harvest the province produced 772,000 metric tons of raw sugar. Lopez Pena sugar mill workers gave Miguel Cano Blanco, member of the PCC Central Committee and first secretary in Holguin Province, three small bags of sugar to be sent to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and Juan Almeida Bosque. The residents near the Fernando de Dios sugar mill also commemorated the fulfillment of the technical and economic sugar production plan, which was 24 percent larger than in the previous sugarcane harvest. In speaking at the ceremony commemorating the end of the sugarcane harvest in Holguin Cano Blanco praised the work done by the agro-industrial workers at the Fernando de Dios sugar mill and their decision to continue working in the province if needed.

CARIFESTA DELEGATIONS TO ARRIVE SOON

FL121034 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 12 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The "Viente Aniversario" Cuban ship is returning to our country with 215 delegates from the Antilles to the Caribbean Arts Festival, Carifesta-79. Participants from the islands of Saint-Kitts, Montserrat, Nevis, Anguilla, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent are traveling to Cuba aboard the ship.

Hart Discusses Preparations

FL111156 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Politburo and minister of culture, has stated that everything allows one to think that the third Caribbean Arts Festival [Carifest] will be very broad in scope and of important artistic and cultural importance. Last night the minister made some brief remarks at a meeting with artists, support personnel and representatives of organizations which are involved in the preparations and eventual participation in Carifesta-79. At the meeting held at the Mella Theater in Havana, Hart stated that the Caribbean artistic mosaic, which the festival will be, will help define a concept of the area's cultural identity. He also expressed his confidence that all those who will participate in one way or another in preparing for this Caribbean festival, which will be held in our homeland between 16 to 22 July 1979, will efficiently carry out their duties.

USSR SIGNS AGREEMENT ON BUILDING POWER LINE IN CENTRAL CUBA

FL121044 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 12 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Jose Juis Beltran, minister of the electric power industry, and Aleksandr Kachanov, economic counselor of the USSR Embassy in Cuba, have signed the program schedule for the 220-kilowatt power line between Santa Clara [Villa Clara Province] and the area of Vicente, located in Ciego de Avila. The document sets out the time frame for the civil construction and the erection of the project which is scheduled to be carried out in the present 5-year period and which will link up with the national energy system.

ENVOY IN SPAIN HOSTS ANTONIO MACEO BRIGADE

FL111224 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Carlos Alfaras Varela, Cuban ambassador to Spain, held a farewell cocktail reception at our country's diplomatic mission in Madrid last night for a group of the Antonio Maceo Brigade members, who shortly will be leaving for Havana. Twenty-two young Cuban brigade members who live in Barcelona, Salamanca, Zaragoza, the Canary Islands and Madrid will be in Cuba for a month working and building housing units, and then will tour the country. They are part of the Carlos Muniz Varela detachment which also includes members of the brigade who live in Mexico, Puerto Rico, Venezuela and the United States. The Cuban ambassador to Spain spoke with the brigade members wishing them success and a happy stay in our country. The brigade members were taken out of our country by their parents when they were still children.

NATIONAL ICRT INFORMATION MEETING OPENS IN HAVANA

FL112149 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2127 GMT 11 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Faustino Perez, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of its office for servicing local people's government organs, has spoken at the second national information meeting of the Cuban Radio and Television Institute--ICRT--which has opened in Havana City. Perez explained the functions and principal tasks of people's government organs at their various levels. Chiefs of radio and television news services from throughout the country, directors of provincial radio stations and other ICRT workers are attending the meeting which is held every quarter. The participants are being given detailed briefings by state agencies officials. ICRT Vice President Manuel Yepe and other ICRT officials are attending the national information meeting.

GDR ENVOY PAYS COURTESY VISIT TO JUCEPLAN

FL102334 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Jul 79

[Text] GDR Ambassador to Cuba Heinz Langer has paid a courtesy visit to the Central Planning Board (JUCEPLAN) on the occasion of the forthcoming completion of his functions in our country, Langer was received by Humberto Perez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and president of JUCEPLAN. Matters of interest concerning economic relations between the two countries were discussed at the meeting which was conducted in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding that characterize relations between Cuba and the GDR.

STATE COMMITTEE FOR STATISTICS OPENS NATIONAL MEETING

FL102116 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2041 GMT 10 Jul 79 FL

[Text] A national meeting of the State Committee for Statistics opened today at the conference hall of the committee's provincial delegation in Camaguey. The experiences of Matanzas Province on the statistical system of gathering and reporting advance information and its application in the provinces of Camaguey, Santiago de Cuba and Villa Clara are being examined at this national meeting of the State Committee for Statistics.

Fidel Vasco Gonzales, minister-president of the State Committee for Statistics, opened the meeting emphasizing the guidelines for 1980. The transfer of gathering, processing and reporting functions to the Camaguey data processing center and the experiences with the statistical system and advance information also will be examined at the meeting.

BRIEFS

HOLGUIN SUGAR HARVEST--A few minutes ago Holguin Province completed its sugar production plan for the current harvest. Only 503 tons were needed as of 1100 hours this morning to complete the production and work continued at a production rate of this same tonnage per 8 hours of work. Therefore, it was certain that the goal exceeding 762,000 tons would be reached by 1900 hours tonight. Eight of the 10 sugar mills in Holguin Province have completed their production plans. Nicaragua sugar mill is expected to complete its plan in a few hours while Guatemala sugar mill will be the only one in the province not to complete its production plan. Some 20,000 men and women of the sugarcane agriculture and industry gave their all to achieve the economic success of producing 150,000 tons more than in the previous harvest. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Jul 79 FL]

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS TO JAMAICA--A group from the vanguard movement of the National Construction Workers Union has left for Jamaica to do important construction work in the Caribbean Country. The group, consisting of 15 carpenters from various Cuban provinces, will do finishing work at two secondary schools built by Cuban construction workers. (Redo ~~bindo~~ Perez), member of the national committee of the Construction Workers Union, leads the internationalist workers who are planning to complete the work before the 45 days scheduled for it. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1433 GMT 6 Jul 79 FL]

EXPERIMENTAL ANTIBIOTICS FACTORY--Cuba is willing to build an experimental antibiotics factory for the Caribbean region according to recommendations of the Latin American seminar held in Havana recently. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2027 GMT 10 Jul 79 FL.]

INTER-AMERICAN

ANDEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET ON NICARAGUA

PA120221 Paris AFP in Spanish 2240 GMT 11 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 11 Jul (AFP)--The Andean foreign ministers will meet here next week if the situation in Nicaragua has not been settled by then, Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins announced today. The meeting, convened at Venezuela's urging, will also be attended by representatives of all groups opposing Anastasio Somoza's regime and observers of international organizations.

Herrera said his Andean opposite numbers have agreed to hold the foreign ministers' meeting and his administration is contacting leaders of the Sandinist Front, Patriotic Front, Broad Opposition Front and Higher Private Business Council [consejo superior de la empresa privada], the Nicaraguan Human Rights Committee, the Group of 12, university groups and the archbishop of Managua. The OAS, Latin American Episcopal Conference and Regional Inter-American Labor Organization will be invited as observers. The Venezuelan president said the meeting will seek a democratic settlement in Nicaragua if the conflict has not been solved by then.

BRIEFS

FIGHT AGAINST SUGAR RUST--Bogota--The Colombian Agricultural Institute has reported that Colombia and Venezuela have begun to cooperate in the detection of sugar rust disease in the valleys of Zulia and Tachira. It said that the Venezuelan authorities have promised to cooperate in the campaign against the disease in the border region with Colombia by replacing the affected sugar cane with a more resistant variety. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jul 79 PA]

BOLIVIA

PAZ ESTENSSORO CUTS SILES ZUAZO'S LEAD TO 25,886

PY120340 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0257 GMT 12 Jul 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 11 Jul [LATIN]--According to the last official vote count, Victor Paz Estenssoro, Bolivia's center-right presidential candidate has closed the gap between him and leftist Hernan Siles Zuazo to a mere 25,886 votes. The partial results were obtained from a vote count of 1,586,706 votes--something slightly over 80 percent of the total of 1,800,000 citizens who have registered and who it is estimated voted in the recent 1 July elections. The official vote count, issued by the Presidential Press and Information Secretariat, gives the following results:

Hernan Siles Zuazo (UDP)	556,658	35 percent
Victor Paz Estenssoro (MNR)	530,772	33 percent
Hugo Banzer Suarez (ADN)	213,749	13 percent
Marcelo Quiroga (Socialist)	71,498	4 percent

BRIEFS

STRIKE AT EL DIARIO--Approximately 100 workers of the newspaper EL DIARIO have been on strike since 1200 today to demand payment of annual bonuses. The strike will last for 48 hours. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jul 79 PY]

CHUQUISACA OILWELL--Experts of the Bolivian Government oil deposits have reported that the (Puerta Grande) oilwell, located in Chuquisaca Department, will yield 10,000 barrels daily in the near future. [La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Jul 79 PY]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

BEAUCHAMP REPORTEDLY BRIBED BY U.S. COMPANY

FL112343 Santo Domingo International Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 11 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The president of the Dominican Republic has declared that Maj Gen Juan Rene Beauchamp Javier, former secretary of the Armed Forces and now ambassador to Argentina, would be punished if charges that he was bribed by a U.S. company that manufactures helicopters are proven. At the same time, President Antonio Guzman warned that the same action would be taken against any other person involved in the scandal reported today by the international press. For his part, Armed Forces Secretary Lt Gen Rafael Adriano Valdez Hilario announced today that he will order an investigation of the charges concerning a sum of money exceeding 31,000 pesos and that if the charges are true action would be taken accordingly. On another matter, President Guzman reported that the Dominican ambassador to Nicaragua has returned to his diplomatic mission after being recalled for consultation. The president, however, did not reveal the matters (?discussed) with his representative to the Somoza government.

Denies Bribery Charges

FL112349 Santo Domingo International Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 11 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Former Armed Forces Secretary Juan Rene Beauchamp Javier denied today from Argentina that he had accepted a bribe from a U.S. company. According to the current Dominican ambassador to Argentina, the reports to this effect are not true. Beauchamp Javier was brief in his statement over the telephone. I cannot be bribed, the senior Dominican official stated when asked if [name indistinct] incorporated had given him 31,000 pesos to support the purchase of several helicopters by the government of former President Joaquin Balaguer.

GRENADA

PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT SEEKS EXTRADITION OF GAIRY

PA120229 Paris AFP in English 0202 GMT 12 July 79 PA

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 11 July (AFP)--The new revolutionary government of Grenada, an independent island in the Caribbean, has officially requested the United States to extradite former Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy.

Sir Eric, overthrown in a coup last March, has been accused by the (?leftist) "Peoples Revolutionary Government" of Premier Maurice Bishop of incitement to murder, fraud and embezzlement of public funds.

GUYANA

NATION RECOGNIZES NICARAGUAN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

PA120033 Paris AFP in Spanish 2323 GMT 11 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Georgetown, 11 Jul (AFP)--It was officially announced here today that the Guyanese Government has formally recognized the provisional Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua. Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson sent a telegram to that effect to the Nicaraguan provisional junta yesterday. Jackson also promised to recommend that the nonaligned movement increase its support for the forces fighting to oust Somoza's regime in Nicaragua. Prime Minister Forbes Burnham's administration's decision follows a resolution by the Guyanese Parliament condemning the Somoza regime.